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PARTY UNITY

**Parties Split on 47%
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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Capitol Quotes

● INTEGRATION -- "It is psychologically shocking that the President had to call out the Army to enforce his authority. I think the time may come when this country will require a Federal police force patterned after the famous Royal Mounted of Canada. Not only would such a constabulary be important in a crisis like that at Little Rock, but it might help to ameliorate the crime wave now sweeping the United States...."

-- Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) Oct. 7 newsletter.

"There is an urgent need for the people of good will -- for the realists in our southern communities -- to recognize that school integration is going to take place. There is plenty of room for discussion and planning of reasonable timing and techniques to be used, but no amount of effort put into theories of interposition or massive resistance will avail. ...The time for fence-sitting is over. The solid citizens of the communities can no longer hope that if they decline to face up to the problem of integration, it will blow away." -- Sen. Clifford P. Case (R N.J.) Sept. 26 address.

● FARM PROBLEM -- "Our farm economy is in a greater predicament today than the general public is aware, and unless steps are taken soon to help the farmers their situation will become more desperate and it will most certainly have a depressing effect upon our whole economy.... The farmers...know how to produce in abundance but they know little about selling their products. The American economy is undergoing great changes, the chain stores and the supermarkets are exerting a terrific impact on our way of life, but the farmer has not yet adjusted himself to these new ways.... I have found a great deal of discontent among the farmers. They feel they are being neglected." -- Rep. Victor L. Anfuso (D N.Y.) Sept. 30 release.

"The first session of the 85th Congress produced very little legislation that might be considered helpful to American farmers - thanks to the southern Congressmen who control both the House and Senate Agriculture Committees and whose own interests lie chiefly in cotton, peanuts and rice. If you are a corn and hog farmer, wheat farmer, a poultryman or a dairyman, or if you specialize in other products not grown extensively below the Mason-Dixon line, you seem to be 'small potatoes'...." -- Rep. Earl Wilson (R Ind.) Sept. 30 newsletter.

● STATES RIGHTS -- "I cannot emphasize too strongly my belief that the possession of rights, whether individual, corporate or governmental, entails corresponding responsibilities. States rights should not be used as an excuse for indifference to public problems. Neither should easy access to Washington be used as a means for centralizing political power, a development which could ultimately destroy our Federal system.... There is a growing -- and urgent need in practically every state for better cooperation and closer working relations between state and local government officials.... Local public officials must take more initiative and exert more influence in the formulation of state governmental policies if they are to be adequately prepared to handle and solve the increasing problems of local government." -- Rep. L.H. Fountain (D.N.C.) Sept. 29 address.

● GOP LEADERSHIP -- "The Republican party leadership today is more interested in who its 1960 candidate will be than it is in legislative programs. There is a vast struggle for power between the so-called Old Guard, which actually controls Republican Congressional policy, and 'Modern Republicans,' led by the President. The ranking Republican on practically every standing committee and most of the Republican party leadership in Congress represent the Old Guard. They are no more modern than a Model-T. ...The President's failure to mold a majority of his party in his own image, as he said he would, coupled with his almost amazing lack of enthusiasm for his own program, explains why that program has faltered...." -- Rep. John A. Blatnik (D Minn.) Oct. 2 newsletter.

● PAKISTAN -- "I am writing this newsletter in the narrow Swat Valley...a state in Pakistan... There is not a country in the world that is friendlier to the United States.... The economic aid we are giving is not as satisfactory as desired.... They were supposed to have 33 retired agricultural agents from America working in West Pakistan, but there were only seven there. From Washington the word was sent that they could not find more to send, but I personally know of very capable retired ex-county agents who have asked to go and were told their services were not needed.... If we are going to succeed in Pakistan, we must realize that service, not money, is the key." -- Rep. William G. Bray (R Ind.) Oct. 10 newsletter.

PARTIES IN OPPOSITION ON 47% OF ROLL CALLS

Major conclusions of Congressional Quarterly's 1957 survey of Party Unity, documented in the sections below, were:

- 1. Partisanship in the 1957 Congress was slightly below the level of election year 1956, but considerably higher than the last non-election year, 1955. Democratic and Republican majorities took opposing stands on 47 percent of the 1957 roll calls, compared to 50 percent in 1956 and 35 percent in 1955.
- 2. The House was considerably more partisan than the Senate: 59 percent of House roll calls and 36 percent of Senate roll calls produced party-line votes.
- 3. Democrats, with majorities in both House and Senate, won 60 of the 97 partisan tests in 1957. With a two-seat advantage most of the time in the Senate, they won 21 of 38 tests. With a 32-seat advantage in the House, they won 39 of 59 tests.
- 4. The average Republican Senator voted with his party majority slightly more often than did the average Democratic Senator. The figures were 69 percent for the GOP Senator and 66 percent for the Democrat. In the House, the reverse was true. The average Democrat led the average Republican, 70 percent to 67 percent.
- 5. Most consistent supporters of the party position were midwestern Republicans and western Democrats. Most consistent opponents of the party position were eastern Republicans and southern Democrats.

Defections

Bolters cost both parties some victories on Party Unity roll calls in 1957. If the bolters had followed the majority of their party, the party would have won some

Who Draws Party Line?

On some roll calls the parties take official stands after caucusing. Or the floor leaders may provide guidance. The Administration's position also may help line up its party in Congress.

Even if the party leaders take an official stand, the party majority may not support them. For example, if Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) announces that President Eisenhower favors a bill, the majority of Republicans nevertheless may vote "nay." For purposes of CQ's analysis, actual votes draw party lines. In the illustration just cited, the Republican line would be "nay;" any Republican voting "yea" would be counted as opposing his party.

On some roll calls, no official party position is stated and each Member is on his own. In these cases -- just as when an official party stand is known -- actual votes draw party lines for CQ's analysis.

Definitions

- PARTY UNITY ROLL CALLS -- Roll-call votes that split the parties, the majority of voting Republicans opposing the majority of voting Democrats. Roll calls on which either party divides evenly are excluded.
- PARTY UNITY SCORES -- Percentage of Party Unity roll calls on which a Member votes "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the majority of his party. Failures to vote, even if a Member announces his stand, lower his score, count as a missed "time at bat."
- OPPOSITION TO PARTY SCORES -- Percentage of Party Unity roll calls on which a Member votes "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the majority of his party. Failures to vote, even if a Member announces his stand, lower his score. A Member's Party Unity and Opposition To Party scores add to 100 percent only if he voted on all Party Unity roll calls.

roll-call tests it lost. CQ confined this analysis of defections to roll calls on which defectors constituted a small minority -- 25 percent or less of those voting.

Such defections cost the Democrats three losses in the Senate and three in the House; the Republicans, seven losses in the Senate and four in the House. On each of these roll calls, if the small minority had gone along with the party majority, the majority position would have won.

Democratic Losses in Senate (3)

SOIL BANK PAYMENTS -- The Senate June 11 adopted 40-38 the Mundt (R S.D.) amendment to the fiscal 1958 agriculture appropriations bill to eliminate a provision limiting the national average for conservation reserve payments to \$7.50 an acre. Democrats opposed the amendment 4-36. Defectors: Carroll, Holland, Humphrey, Hennings. (RC 41, Weekly Report, p. 729)

CIVIL RIGHTS PROCEDURE -- The Senate June 20 rejected 39-45 the Russell (D Ga.) point of order against the Knowland (R Calif.) move to bypass the Senate Judiciary Committee and bring the House-passed civil rights bill to the Senate calendar. Democrats supported the point of order 34-11. Defectors: Carroll, Church, Douglas, McNamara, Humphrey, Hennings, Symington, Neuberger, Clark, Pastore, Jackson. (RC 57, Weekly Report, p. 742)

PAARLBERG NOMINATION -- The Senate Aug. 15 confirmed 42-32 the nomination of Don Paarlberg to be Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. Democrats opposed the nomination 7-30. Defectors: Holland, Smathers, Talmadge, Ellender, Eastland, Stennis, Anderson. (RC 92, Weekly Report, p. 987)

(Losses continued on Page 1168)

Party Unity - 2

Party Unity Scoreboard

By definition (see box, p. 1163), Party Unity roll calls are those on which a majority of one party votes in opposition to a majority of the other party. Selection of the roll calls thus is automatic, and is determined by the numerical outcome of the vote. Roll calls on which either party divides evenly are excluded from this tabulation. The table shows the proportion of Party Unity roll calls in 1955, 1956 and 1957:

	Total Roll Calls	Party Unity Roll Calls	Percent Of Total
1957			
BOTH CHAMBERS	207	97	47%
Senate	107	38	36
House	100	59	59
1956			
BOTH CHAMBERS	203	101	50%
Senate	130	69	53
House	73	32	44
1955			
BOTH CHAMBERS	163	57	35%
Senate	87	26	30
House	76	31	41

1957 Victories, Defeats

The scoreboard on 1957's Party Unity votes:

	Senate	House	Total
GOP Won, Dems Lost	17	20	37
Dems Won, GOP Lost	21	39	60
GOP Voted Unanimously	3	1	4
Dems Voted Unanimously	3	2	5

Most of each party's legislative defeats came on votes where its members were badly split. Only six of the 37 Democratic losses and 11 of the 60 Republican losses were attributable to the defection of less than one-quarter of the party's voting members. These 17 "defection" losses are listed beginning on p. 1163.

Party Scores

Party Unity and Opposition to Party scores are composites -- the percentage of the time the average Republican and Democrat voted with his party majority in disagreement with the other party's majority. Failures to vote tend to lower both Party Unity and Opposition to Party scores.

PARTY UNITY	1957		84TH CONGRESS	
	GOP	DEM	GOP	DEM
Both Chambers	67%	69%	71%	71%
Senate	69	66	73	71
House	67	70	70	71

OPPOSITION TO PARTY	1957		84TH CONGRESS	
	GOP	DEM	GOP	DEM
Both Chambers	21%	19%	19%	18%
Senate	16	18	17	17
House	22	19	20	18

Regional Scores

Party Unity scores, by region, for 1957:

REPUBLICANS	East	West	South	Midwest
Both Chambers	62%	67%	67%	72%
Senate	66	73	75	69
House	62	65	66	73

DEMOCRATS

DEMOCRATS	Both Chambers	70%	79%	66%	72%
Senate	52	74	70	51	
House	71	80	65	74	

Opposition to Party scores, by region, for 1957:

REPUBLICANS	East	West	South	Midwest
Both Chambers	24%	22%	20%	17%
Senate	15	13	21	17
House	25	24	19	17

DEMOCRATS

DEMOCRATS	Both Chambers	12%	10%	25%	17%
Senate	18	14	16	33	
House	11	8	27	16	

Individual Scores

Highest Party Unity scorers -- those who voted with their party majority most consistently -- in 1957:

Republicans	SENATE		Democrats
Dirksen (Ill.)	100%	*Yarborough (Texas)	89%
Watkins (Utah)	92	O'Mahoney (Wyo.)	87
Bush (Conn.)	87	Hill (Ala.)	87
Knowland (Calif.)	87	Ervin (N.C.)	87
Hickenlooper (Iowa)	87	Mansfield (Mont.)	84
Martin (Iowa)	87	Magnuson (Wash.)	84
Hruska (Neb.)	87	Long (La.)	84
		Johnston (S.C.)	84

* Based on 27 votes for which he was eligible.

Republicans	HOUSE		Democrats
Cederberg (Mich.)	93%	Forand (R.I.)	95%
Smith (Calif.)	92	Saund (Calif.)	95
Lipscomb (Calif.)	92	Trimble (Ark.)	95
McCulloch (Ohio)	92	Ullman (Ore.)	93
Betts (Ohio)	92	Lanham (Ga.)	93
		Rabaut (Mich.)	93

Highest Opposition to Party scores -- those who voted against their party majority most consistently -- in 1957:

Republicans	SENATE		Democrats
Case (S.D.)	42%	Lausche (Ohio)	58%
Young (N.D.)	42	Douglas (Ill.)	37
Malone (Nev.)	39	Holland (Fla.)	34
Mundt (S.D.)	37	Robertson (Va.)	32
Langer (N.D.)	34	Stennis (Miss.)	29
		Carroll (Colo.)	29
		Neuberger (Ore.)	29
		Thurmond (S.C.)	29
		McNamara (Mich.)	29
		Pastore (R.I.)	29
		Humphrey (Minn.)	29

Republicans	HOUSE		Democrats
Holmes (Wash.)	64%	Tuck (Va.)	58%
Burdick (N.D.)	61	Abbitt (Va.)	58
Fulton (Pa.)	59	Haley (Fla.)	51
Tollefson (Wash.)	54	Dowdy (Texas)	49
Patterson (Conn.)	53	Smith (Va.)	49

Party Unity-Opposition Scores

Senate Party Unity - 1957 and 84th Congress

1. PARTY UNITY, 1957. Percentage of 38 Senate Party Unity rolls calls on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with a majority of his party. Failures to vote lower both Party Unity and Party Opposition scores. (A Party Unity roll call is one which split the parties, the majority of voting Democrats opposing the majority of voting Republicans.)
2. PARTY OPPOSITION, 1957. Percentage of 38 Senate Party Unity roll calls on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with a majority of his party. Failures to vote lower both Party Unity and Party Opposition scores.
3. PARTY UNITY, 84th Congress. Percentage of 95 Senator Party Unity roll calls in 1955-56 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with a majority of his party. Failures to vote lower both Party Unity and Party Opposition scores.
4. PARTY OPPOSITION, 84th Congress. Percentage of 95 Senator Party Unity roll calls in 1955-56 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with a majority of his own party. Failures to vote lower both Party Unity and Party Opposition scores.

Headnotes

- Not a Senator in 1955-56 (also used for William Proxmire (D Wis.) who was not eligible for any Party Unity votes).

* Not eligible for all 38 Party Unity roll calls; percentage score is based on number of votes for which Senator was eligible.

Scores for William Blakley (D Texas), who served from Jan. 17, 1957, to April 29, 1957, under an interim appointment; and for Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), who died May 2:

	1	2	3	4
Blakley	30%	20%	-	-
McCarthy	36%	9%	57%	24%

	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4			
ALABAMA					IOWA					NEBRASKA							
Hill	(D)	87	11	93	4	Hickenlooper	(R)	87	11	76	6	Curtis	(R)	82	18	80	20
Sparkman	(D)	71	8	87	6	Martin	(R)	87	8	91	6	Hruska	(R)	87	5	80	18
ARIZONA					KANSAS					NEVADA							
Hayden	(D)	82	16	78	20	Carlson	(R)	76	11	66	20	Bible	(D)	79	11	75	20
Goldwater	(R)	55	13	81	11	Schoeppel	(R)	66	8	69	14	Malone	(R)	26	39	63	21
ARKANSAS					KENTUCKY					NEW HAMPSHIRE							
Fulbright	(D)	55	8	67	16	Cooper	(R)	66	26	-	-	Bridges	(R)	26	0	81	3
McClellan	(D)	79	13	68	25	Morton	(R)	84	16	-	-	Cotton	(R)	74	11	93	2
CALIFORNIA					LOUISIANA					NEW JERSEY							
Knowland	(R)	87	0	96	3	Ellender	(D)	63	21	61	26	Case	(R)	71	26	77	23
Kuchel	(R)	82	18	67	26	Long	(D)	84	11	71	15	Smith	(R)	66	8	84	5
COLORADO					MAINE					NEW MEXICO							
Carroll	(D)	68	29	-	-	Payne	(R)	29	5	78	22	Anderson	(D)	71	13	66	24
Allott	(R)	68	11	83	9	Smith	(R)	76	24	74	24	Chavez	(D)	61	8	68	8
CONNECTICUT					MARYLAND					NEW YORK							
Bush	(R)	87	8	74	19	Beall	(R)	76	16	73	19	Ives	(R)	63	16	60	18
Purcell	(R)	76	11	69	18	Butler	(R)	61	13	81	12	Javits	(R)	65*	22*	-	-
DELAWARE					MASSACHUSETTS					NORTH CAROLINA							
Frear	(D)	50	21	48	40	Kennedy	(D)	61	16	56	17	Ervin	(D)	87	3	72	17
Williams	(R)	76	24	82	16	Saltonstall	(R)	84	13	87	6	Scott	(D)	82	8	80	7
FLORIDA					MICHIGAN					NORTH DAKOTA							
Holland	(D)	61	34	43	56	McNamara	(D)	66	29	88	11	Langer	(R)	16	34	16	82
Smathers	(D)	50	24	56	19	Potter	(R)	84	8	64	13	Young	(R)	29	42	40	49
GEORGIA					MINNESOTA					OHIO							
Russell	(D)	74	18	54	26	Humphrey	(D)	55	29	85	12	Lousche	(D)	34	58	-	-
Talmadge	(D)	74	11	-	-	Thye	(R)	79	18	73	27	Bricker	(R)	82	5	83	8
IDAHO					MISSISSIPPI					OKLAHOMA							
Church	(D)	61	21	-	-	Eastland	(D)	66	16	46	39	Kerr	(D)	76	18	83	13
Dworschak	(R)	79	21	77	19	Stennis	(D)	71	29	64	36	Monrone	(D)	76	11	83	9
ILLINOIS					MISSOURI					OREGON							
Douglas	(D)	63	37	84	14	Hennings	(D)	29	24	84	11	Morse	(D)	74	11	82	12
Dirksen	(R)	100	0	83	6	Symington	(D)	61	24	92	6	Neuberger	(D)	68	29	86	12
INDIANA					MONTANA					PENNSYLVANIA							
Capehart	(R)	50	8	62	19	Mansfield	(D)	84	11	92	6	Clark	(D)	58	26	-	-
Jenner	(R)	68	18	64	14	Murray	(D)	61	5	67	2	Martin	(R)	76	11	93	4
WISCONSIN					WYOMING					WEST VIRGINIA							
O'Mahoney	(D)	87	3	82	6	Revercomb	(R)	66	21	-	-	Neely	(D)	8	3	61	3
Barrett	(R)	84	13	76	17	Wiley	(R)	74	24	51	20	Proxmire	(D)	-	-	-	-

Party Unity-Opposition Scores**House Party Unity - 1957 and 84th Congress**

1. PARTY UNITY, 1957. Percentage of 59 House Party Unity roll calls in 1957 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the majority of his party. Failures to vote lower both Party Unity and Party Opposition scores. (A Party Unity roll call is one that split the parties, the majority of voting Democrats opposing the majority of voting Republicans.)

2. PARTY OPPOSITION, 1957. Percentage of 59 House Party Unity roll calls on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the majority of his party. Failures to vote lower both Party Unity and Party Opposition scores.

3. PARTY UNITY, 84th Congress. Percentage of 63 House Party Unity roll calls in 1955-56 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the majority of his party. Failures to vote lower both Party Unity and Party Opposition scores.

4. PARTY OPPOSITION, 84th Congress. Percentage of 63 House Party Unity roll calls in 1955-56 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the majority of his party. Failures to vote lower both Party Unity and Party Opposition scores.

Headnotes

- Not a Representative in 1955-56 (also used for House Speaker who usually does not vote).

* Not eligible for all 59 Party Unity roll calls in 1957; percentage score is based on number of votes for which Representative was eligible.

† Rep. Bowler, ill throughout the year, died July 18.

	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4			
ALABAMA					Los Angeles County					IDAHO							
3 Andrews	(D)	64	34	70	24	23 Doyle	(D)	69	7	83	10	4 Flynt	(D)	32	47	56	37
1 Boykin	(D)	54	15	46	21	19 Hollifield	(D)	78	14	87	3	3 Forrester	(D)	64	32	56	35
7 Elliott	(D)	78	12	87	11	17 King	(D)	92	5	90	10	9 Landrum	(D)	56	29	59	40
2 Grant	(D)	64	27	62	25	26 Roosevelt	(D)	81	5	86	8	7 Lanham	(D)	93	5	78	17
9 Huddleston	(D)	78	22	81	17	21 Hiestand	(R)	69	7	87	10	2 Pilcher	(D)	78	8	56	24
8 Jones	(D)	92	8	87	10	25 Hillings	(R)	47	17	63	6	1 Preston	(D)	51	3	57	17
5 Rains	(D)	80	15	75	17	22 Holt	(R)	61	25	70	13	6 Vinson	(D)	66	8	63	16
4 Roberts	(D)	80	15	67	22	18 Hosmer	(R)	69	22	71	17						
6 Selden	(D)	73	27	68	30	16 Jackson	(R)	61	8	73	6						
					24 Lipscomb	(R)	92	8	84	13							
					15 McDonough	(R)	76	15	76	22	ILLINOIS						
					20 Smith	(R)	92	5	-	-	1 Plost	(D)	86	12	89	11	
											2 Budge	(R)	88	8	83	11	
ARIZONA																	
2 Udall	(D)	76	7	89	11	COLORADO											
1 Rhodes	(R)	64	29	62	24	4 Aspinall	(D)	59	12	86	14	IDAHO					
ARKANSAS					1 Rogers	(D)	80	17	78	22	25 Gray	(D)	73	19	75	22	
1 Gathings	(D)	54	42	70	27	3 Chenoweth	(R)	56	41	75	22	21 Mack	(D)	75	25	76	22
4 Harris	(D)	71	27	79	17	2 Mills	(D)	66	34	83	17	24 Price	(D)	85	15	92	6
5 Hays	(D)	68	15	75	16	6 Norrell	(D)	73	25	75	21	16 Allen	(R)	76	15	79	11
7 Allen	(D)	88	8	-	-	3 Cretelea	(R)	49	19	68	17	17 Arends	(R)	68	20	81	13
3 Trimble	(D)	95	5	83	17	1 May	(R)	54	36	-	-	19 Chiperfield	(R)	71	7	60	11
CALIFORNIA					4 Morano	(R)	39	36	60	37	14 Keeney	(R)	68	20	-	-	
2 Engle	(D)	86	8	75	17	5 Patterson	(R)	44	53	67	29	15 Mason	(R)	53	5	67	6
14 Hagen	(D)	83	15	84	16	6 Seely-Brown	(R)	46	41	67	24	18 Michel	(R)	78	15	-	-
11 McFall	(D)	88	8	-	-						20 Simpson	(R)	81	17	65	35	
8 Miller	(D)	73	5	71	8						22 Springer	(R)	68	27	67	33	
3 Moss	(D)	90	10	90	10						23 Vursell	(R)	83	10	79	5	
29 Saund	(D)	95	3	-	-	CONNECTICUT					Chicago-Cook County						
5 Shelley	(D)	64	3	56	3	1 AL Haskell	(R)	63	36	-	-	7 Bowler	(D)	↑	1	65	6
27 Sheppard	(D)	69	12	71	8	2 FLORIDA					12 Boyle	(D)	76	24	83	16	
12 Sisk	(D)	92	8	86	10	3 Bennett	(D)	76	24	79	21	1 Dawson	(D)	49	2	65	2
7 Allen	(R)	51	20	63	25	4 Fascell	(D)	83	17	71	21	8 Gordon	(D)	68	5	68	5
6 Baldwin	(R)	49	51	54	46	5 Haley	(D)	46	51	44	41	5 Kluczynski	(D)	81	14	81	8
10 Gubser	(R)	59	25	63	22	6 Herlong	(D)	54	42	54	32	6 O'Brien	(D)	88	10	90	6
4 Mailliard	(R)	34	20	56	32	7 Matthews	(D)	71	25	70	22	2 O'Hara	(D)	85	15	94	6
1 Scudder	(R)	83	17	63	3	8 Byrne	(R)	85	10	-	-	9 Yates	(D)	76	17	68	22
13 Teague	(R)	80	15	83	16	9 Sikes	(D)	64	22	76	21	10 Collier	(R)	83	14	-	-
28 Utz	(R)	85	8	83	11	1 Cramer	(R)	76	17	78	21	11 Sheehan	(R)	66	19	56	25
30 Wilson	(R)	53	15	67	11	2 Blitch	(D)	63	27	60	21	INDIANA					
9 Younger	(R)	90	8	70	22	3 Denton	(D)	85	15	78	22	8 Denton	(D)	78	22	89	11
					4 Davis	(D)	44	47	48	48	1 Madden	(D)	78	19	95	5	
											KENTUCKY						
											4 Chelf	(D)	58	27	89	11	
											1 Gregory	(D)	54	14	67	13	
											2 Natcher	(D)	85	15	86	14	
											7 Perkins	(D)	83	14	75	14	
											5 Spence	(D)	76	10	83	3	
											6 Watts	(D)	75	19	70	16	
											3 Robison	(R)	53	27	60	29	
											8 Siler	(R)	58	8	63	10	
											LOUISIANA						
											2 Boggs	(D)	85	10	79	17	
											4 Brooks	(D)	68	31	60	21	
											1 Hebert	(D)	37	37	46	25	
											8 Long	(D)	81	12	60	19	

	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4				
NEBRASKA					NEVADA					NORTH DAKOTA					SOUTH DAKOTA								
6 Morrison	(D)	54	5	38	11	2 Cunningham	(R)	68	32	-	5 Scott	(D)	66	29	-	6 McMillan	(D)	56	36	59	33		
5 Pasman	(D)	78	12	57	17	3 Harrison	(R)	88	8	71	17	12 Shuford	(D)	59	36	49	33	2 Riley	(D)	68	22	60	27
7 Thompson	(D)	59	20	40	21	4 Miller	(R)	83	17	68	32	11 Whitener	(D)	59	29	-	1 Rivers	(D)	58	24	56	13	
3 Willis	(D)	68	27	60	27	1 Weaver	(R)	86	14	63	33	10 Jonas	(R)	85	14	75	22						
MAINE					NEW HAMPSHIRE					OHIO					SOUTH TENNESSEE								
2 Coffin	(D)	81	8	-	-	2 Bass	(R)	69	12	60	33	5 Scott	(D)	66	29	-	6 McMillan	(D)	83	12	-	-	
1 Hale	(R)	63	36	71	21	1 Merrow	(R)	42	51	56	43	12 Shuford	(D)	59	36	49	33	2 Berry	(R)	85	10	75	22
3 McIntire	(R)	63	31	76	16	NEW JERSEY					11 Whitener	(D)	59	29	-								
MARYLAND					11 Addonizio	(D)	78	20	94	6	10 Jonas	(R)	85	14	75	22	SOUTH DAKOTA						
4 Fallon	(D)	64	27	59	27	12 Boring	(D)	78	10	-	-	5 Scott	(D)	66	29	-	6 McMillan	(D)	83	12	-	-	
7 Friedel	(D)	80	14	76	17	1 Merrow	(R)	42	51	56	43	12 Shuford	(D)	59	36	49	33	2 Riley	(D)	68	22	60	27
3 Garmatz	(D)	76	10	71	10	NEW HAMPSHIRE					11 Whitener	(D)	59	29	-	1 Rivers	(D)	58	24	56	13		
5 Lankford	(D)	75	12	89	10	4 Miller	(R)	83	17	68	32	10 Jonas	(R)	85	14	75	22						
2 Devereux	(R)	80	19	83	16	1 Weaver	(R)	86	14	63	33	NORTH DAKOTA					SOUTH DAKOTA						
6 Hyde	(R)	59	34	79	21	NEW JERSEY					5 Scott	(D)	66	29	-	6 McMillan	(D)	56	36	59	33		
1 Miller	(R)	66	20	79	21	2 Bass	(R)	69	12	60	33	12 Shuford	(D)	59	36	49	33	2 Riley	(D)	68	22	60	27
MASSACHUSETTS					1 Merrow	(R)	42	51	56	43	11 Whitener	(D)	59	29	-	1 Rivers	(D)	58	24	56	13		
2 Boland	(D)	75	20	65	32	NEW JERSEY					10 Jonas	(R)	85	14	75	22							
4 Donohue	(D)	73	8	54	38	20 Feighan	(D)	78	20	84	10	OHIO					SOUTH DAKOTA						
7 Lane	(D)	78	20	32	24	18 Hays	(D)	49	19	68	16	9 Ashley	(D)	66	29	79	14	6 Boss	(D)	73	27	75	6
8 Macdonald	(D)	59	29	67	32	19 Kirwan	(D)	86	7	75	10	20 Feighan	(D)	78	20	84	10	8 Cooper	(D)	66	34	90	10
12 McCormack	(D)	71	7	89	8	6 Polk	(D)	71	20	75	17	18 Hays	(D)	49	19	68	16	9 Davis	(D)	58	10	53	14
11 O'Neill	(D)	80	10	73	22	21 Vanik	(D)	76	22	89	8	9 Ashley	(D)	66	29	79	14	4 Evans	(D)	65	24	84	8
3 Philbin	(D)	76	7	63	35	14 Ayres	(R)	73	20	59	37	20 Feighan	(D)	78	20	84	10	3 Frazier	(D)	69	27	84	10
6 Bates	(R)	83	15	81	19	13 Baumhart	(R)	66	15	65	21	19 Kirwan	(D)	86	7	75	10	5 Loser	(D)	59	25	-	-
10 Curtis	(R)	63	29	67	32	8 Belts	(R)	92	7	89	10	21 Vanik	(D)	76	22	89	8	7 Murray	(D)	44	39	75	24
1 Heseltin	(R)	68	32	52	29	22 Bolton	(R)	61	27	76	21	22 Bolton	(R)	61	27	76	21	2 Baker	(R)	51	25	54	35
14 Martin	(R)	63	25	71	22	16 Bow	(R)	76	19	87	10	23 Burleson	(D)	66	34	52	30	1 Reece	(R)	41	24	54	13
9 Nicholson	(R)	73	22	86	14	7 Brown	(R)	80	20	79	14	10 Jonas	(R)	85	14	75	22						
5 Rogers	(R)	41	49	60	38	5 Clevenger	(R)	71	20	67	2	OHIO					SOUTH DAKOTA						
13 Wigglesworth	(R)	75	25	73	25	11 Dennison	(R)	69	14	-	-	11 Dennison	(R)	69	14	-	6 Boss	(D)	73	27	75	6	
MICHIGAN					12 Keam	(R)	61	24	68	25	12 Keam	(R)	66	29	79	14	8 Cooper	(D)	66	34	90	10	
12 Bennett	(R)	49	46	56	43	13 Merritt	(R)	70	20	84	17	15 Henderson	(R)	83	8	79	17	9 Davis	(D)	58	10	53	14
8 Bentley	(R)	73	0	75	8	14 Osterag	(R)	76	10	75	17	19 Kirwan	(D)	86	7	75	10	4 Evans	(D)	65	24	84	8
18 Broomfield	(R)	73	22	-	-	15 Steed	(D)	75	17	75	16	20 Feighan	(D)	78	20	84	10	3 Frazier	(D)	69	27	84	10
10 Cederberg	(R)	93	5	87	8	16 Tidwell	(D)	71	20	75	17	21 Kelley	(D)	69	12	65	8	5 Loser	(D)	59	25	-	-
6 Chamberlain	(R)	88	12	-	-	17 Durbin	(D)	64	27	67	32	22 Healey	(D)	63	12	60	21	7 Murray	(D)	44	39	75	24
5 Ford	(R)	83	17	76	24	18 Egan	(D)	86	7	75	10	23 Burleson	(D)	66	15	65	21	2 Baker	(R)	51	25	54	35
9 Griffin	(R)	68	22	-	-	19 Farbstein	(D)	80	10	59	11	1 Belcher	(R)	78	19	71	22	1 Reece	(R)	41	24	54	13
4 Hoffman	(R)	78	7	67	10	20 Fenton	(D)	86	10	79	17	12 Vorys	(R)	81	17	79	19						
3 Johansen	(R)	90	8	78	8	21 Geeting	(D)	86	10	79	17	OKLAHOMA					SOUTH DAKOTA						
11 Knox	(R)	76	22	73	22	22 Healey	(D)	73	7	66	13	3 Albert	(D)	81	10	89	10	6 Boss	(D)	73	27	75	6
7 McIntosh	(R)	66	22	-	-	23 Holtzman	(D)	5	0	79	14	4 Edmondson	(D)	90	7	75	14	8 Cooper	(D)	66	34	90	10
2 Meader	(R)	69	12	76	14	24 Keating	(R)	80	12	60	25	5 Jarman	(D)	68	27	67	32	9 Davis	(D)	58	10	53	14
Detroit-Wayne County					25 Kellman	(D)	86	10	79	17	6 Morris	(D)	92	8	-	-	4 Evans	(D)	65	24	84	8	
13 Diggs	(D)	42	17	67	5	26 Muller	(D)	51	14	78	11	7 Steed	(D)	75	17	75	17	3 Frazier	(D)	69	27	84	10
15 Dingell	(D)	81	17	88	9	27 Osterag	(R)	76	10	75	17	8 Belts	(R)	58	27	94	6	5 Loser	(D)	59	25	56	13
17 Griffiths	(D)	81	15	94	3	28 Powell	(D)	47	2	51	8	9 Dague	(R)	81	10	86	13	7 Murray	(D)	44	39	75	24
16 Lesinski	(D)	76	14	95	3	29 Quigley	(D)	81	8	84	8	10 Dague	(R)	81	8	87	16	2 Baker	(R)	51	25	54	35
1 Machrowicz	(D)	69	8	84	6	30 Ritter	(D)	81	8	84	8	11 Flood	(D)	78	14	79	17	1 Reece	(R)	41	24	54	13
14 Rabaut	(D)	93	7	92	11	31 Teller	(D)	69	10	59	11	12 Fenton	(D)	49	47	81	16						
MINNESOTA					32 Zelenko	(D)	66	5	78	5	22 Healey	(D)	73	7	66	13	OKLAHOMA						
8 Blatnik	(D)	83	10	84	5	33 Zelena	(D)	66	5	78	5	23 Kelley	(D)	69	12	65	8	6 Boss	(D)	73	27	75	6
9 Knutson	(D)	83	12	95	0	34 Zelena	(D)	66	5	78	5	24 Morgan	(D)	76	15	81	13	8 Cooper	(D)	66	34	90	10
6 Marshall	(D)	75	25	81	19	35 Riehman	(R)	69	15	62	16	25 Rhodes	(D)	85	15	65	13	9 Davis	(D)	58	10	53	14
4 McCarthy	(D)	75	8	81	3	36 Teller	(D)	69	14	77	17	26 Morgan	(D)	76	15	81	13	10 Rivers	(D)	85	10	75	22
3 Wier	(D)	78	22	89	8	37 Trotter	(D)	80	7	-	-	27 Steed	(D)	75	17	75	16	12 Wright	(D)	78	22	79	17
7 Andersen	(D)	80	19	65	29	38 Trotter	(D)	80	10	59	11	28 Tidwell	(D)	86	7	75	10	14 Young	(D)	73	24	-	-
1 Andresen	(R)	39	17	75	22	39 Vories	(R)	81	7	75	10	29 Corbett	(R)	47	44	65	33	5 Alger	(R)	66	12	81	16
5 Judd	(R)	54	41	65	19	40 Witten	(D)	81	10	67	11	30 Curtin	(R)	71	25	-	-						
4 O'Hara	(R)	71	19	37	11	41 Farbstein	(D)	80	8	78	9	31 Dorn	(D)	86	7	75	10	OREGON					
1 Abernethy	(D)	63	36	71	24	42 Fenton	(D)	86	12	86	11	32 Farbstein	(D)	44	15	65	6	6 Boss	(D)	73	27	75	6
6 Colmer	(D)	46	49	53	33	43 Farbstein	(D)	86	12	86	11	33 Farbstein	(D)	85	8	57	13	8 Cooper	(D)	66	34	90	10
3 Smith	(D)	80	19	78	17	44 Farbstein	(D)	81	5	-	-	34 Farbstein	(D)	47	34	62	32	9 Davis	(D)	58	10	53	14
2 Whitten	(D)	58	36	67	22	45 Farbstein	(D)	81	5	-	-	35 Farbstein	(D)	86	7	75	10	4 Evans	(D)	65	24	84	8
4 Williams	(D)	49	42	60	32	46 Farbstein	(D)	81	5	-	-	36 Farbstein	(D)	86	7	75	10	5 Loser	(D)	59	25	56	13
5 Winstead	(D)	51	46	57	29	47 Farbstein	(D)	81	5	-	-	37 Farbstein	(D)	86	7	75	10	7 Murray	(D)	44	39	75	24
5 Bolling	(D)	86	7	94	3	48 Farbstein	(D)	81	5	-	-	38 Farbstein	(D)	86	7	75	10	2 Baker	(R)	51	25	54	35
7 Brown	(D)	83	14	-	-	49 Farbstein	(D)	81	5	-	-	39 Farbstein	(D)	86	7	75	10	1 Reece	(R)	41	24	54	13
9 Cannon	(D)	64	36	81	17	50 Farbstein	(D)	81	5	-	-	40 Farbstein	(D)	86	7	75	10						
8 Carnahan	(D)	66	14	65	10	51 Farbstein	(D)	81	5	-	-	41 Farbstein	(D)	86	7	75	10	WEST VIRGINIA					

Party Unity - 6

(Losses continued from Page 1163)

Democratic Losses in House (3)

MONETARY AND CREDIT INVESTIGATION -- The House March 27 rejected 174-225 a resolution authorizing an investigation of national monetary and credit policies by the House Banking and Currency Committee. Democrats supported the resolution 172-38. (RC 12, Weekly Report, p. 392)

ATOMIC POWER DEVELOPMENT -- The House Aug. 9 accepted 211-188 the Van Zandt (R Pa.) amendment to the Atomic Energy Commission authorization to eliminate a \$40 million authorization for construction of a natural uranium reactor and a \$15 million authorization for a plutonium recycling plant. Democrats opposed the amendment 35-182. (RC 72, Weekly Report, p. 988)

The House Aug. 9 also accepted 213-185 the Cole (R N.Y.) amendment to the AEC authorization to allow \$132,621,000 for the cooperative power reactor demonstration program and delete a provision requiring the AEC to construct and operate the plants. Democrats opposed the amendment 50-166. (RC 73, Weekly Report, p. 988)

Republican Losses in Senate (7)

DROUGHT AID -- The Senate Feb. 18 rejected 32-49 the Knowland (R Calif.) amendment to the fiscal 1957 deficiency appropriation to make permissive, instead of mandatory, Federal aid in procurement of cottonseed products for range livestock in drought-stricken areas. Republicans supported the amendment 31-9. Defectors: Allott, Carlson, Schoeppel, Curtis, Malone, Young, Case, (S.D.), Mundt, Barrett. (RC 3, Weekly Report, p. 220)

HELLS CANYON -- The Senate June 21 passed 45-38 the authorization for Federal construction of a single high dam on the Snake River between Idaho and Oregon. Republicans opposed the bill 5-33. Defectors: Cooper, Smith (Maine), Langer, Aiken, Wiley. (RC 59, Weekly Report, p. 792)

D.C. POLICE AND FIREMEN -- The Senate Aug. 10 rejected 30-32 the Williams (R Del.) amendment to the bill to increase payments and benefits to District of Columbia police and firemen. The amendment would have brought the retirement benefits in line with those of employees under the civil-service retirement system who are engaged in hazardous work. Republicans supported the amendment 26-3. Defectors: Morton, Beall, Case (N.J.). (RC 87, Weekly Report, p. 986)

ATOMIC POWER DEVELOPMENT -- The Senate Aug. 16 rejected 37-40 the Dworshak (R Idaho) amendment to the Atomic Energy Commission authorization bill to authorize \$500,000 for design and engineering work on a gas-cooled natural uranium reactor, instead of \$40 million for construction of the reactor. Republicans supported the amendment 33-3. Defectors: Cooper, Langer, Aiken. (RC 93, Weekly Report, p. 1014)

The Senate Aug. 16 rejected 34-42 the Hickenlooper (R Iowa) amendment to the same bill to eliminate authorizations of \$40 million for a gas-cooled natural uranium reactor and \$15 million for a plutonium recycling plant. Republicans supported the amendment 32-4. Defectors: Dworshak, Cooper, Langer, Aiken. (RC 94, Weekly Report p. 1014)

The Senate Aug. 16 rejected 34-42 another Hickenlooper (R Iowa) amendment to the same bill to authorize \$132,621,000 for the cooperative power reactor demonstration program and delete provision requiring AEC to

contract directly with manufacturers and engineers for construction and with cooperatives for operation of the plants. Republicans supported the amendment 32-5. Defectors: Cooper, Langer, Case (S.D.), Aiken, Wiley. (RC 95, Weekly Report, p. 1014)

FBI FILES -- The Senate Aug. 26 rejected 37-43 the Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment to the bill restricting the use of FBI files by defendants in criminal cases. The amendment would have permitted the Government to produce recordings, rather than records, of witnesses' oral statements. Republicans supported the amendment 36-5. Defectors: Cooper, Case (N.J.), Javits, Langer, Wiley. (RC 99, Weekly Report, p. 1059)

Republican Losses in House (4)

SEWAGE PLANT GRANTS -- The House April 4 rejected 185-231 the Fisher (D Texas) amendment to the fiscal 1958 Labor-Health, Education and Welfare appropriation bill to eliminate \$50 million for grants to states for sewage plant construction. Republicans supported the amendment 150-45. (RC 26, Weekly Report p. 450)

HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING -- The House May 22 rejected 176-206 the Gross (R Iowa) motion to delete from the fiscal 1958 legislative branch appropriations bill \$7.5 million for continued work on a third House Office Building. Republicans supported the motion 147-34. (RC 32, Weekly Report p. 648)

SAN ANGELO PROJECT -- The House July 31 passed 201-190 a bill to authorize Federal construction of a \$32,220,000 irrigation and municipal water project at San Angelo, Texas. Republicans opposed the bill 32-147. (RC 59, Weekly Report, p. 940)

ATOMIC POWER DEVELOPMENT -- The House Aug. 9 rejected 197-201 the Patterson (R Conn.) amendment to the Atomic Energy Commission authorization bill to eliminate a \$3 million authorization for plutonium reactor study. Republicans supported the amendment 177-6. (RC 71, Weekly Report, p. 988)

Absences

Failures to vote usually may be traced to valid causes, including illness and conflicting official duties. Among those missing one or more 1957 roll calls because of their illness or death in their families:

Sens. Styles Bridges (R N.H.), Dennis Chavez (D N.M.), Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.), J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.), Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.), Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.), Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.), William E. Jenner (R Ind.), William Langer (R N.D.), George W. Malone (R Nev.), A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.), Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.), Frederick G. Payne (R Maine), Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.) and Milton R. Young (R N.D.).

Reps. Leroy H. Anderson (D Mont.), August H. Andressen (R Minn.), Graham A. Barden (D N.C.), John V. Beamer (R Ind.), Alvin M. Bentley (R Mich.), Alvin R. Bush (R Pa.), Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), Frederic R. Coudert Jr. (R N.Y.), Clifford Davis (D Tenn.), William L. Dawson (D Ill.), Myron V. George (R Kan.), Thomas S. Gordon (D Ill.), Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio), Lester Holtzman (D N.Y.), Bernard W. (Pat) Kearney (R N.Y.), Otto Krueger (R N.D.), William S. Mailliard (R Calif.), Edward T. Miller (R Md.), Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D N.Y.), Prince H. Preston (D Ga.), Gordon H. Scherer (R Ohio), John F. Shelley (D Calif.), Eugene Siler (R Ky.), Dean P. Taylor (R N.Y.), Homer Thornberry (D Texas), and Francis E. Walter (D Pa.).

Political Notes

GOP, DEMOCRATS ON DESEGREGATION

• REPUBLICANS -- President Eisenhower's use of Federal troops in the school integration crisis at Little Rock, Ark., stirred a number of resignations and protests from southern Republican leaders and threatened the GOP drive to expand 1956 election gains there.

I. Lee Potter, head of the Republican National Committee's "Operation Dixie," Oct. 2 said: "We have possibly lost some votes and I have noticed a dampening of enthusiasm among southern Republican workers. But I think those people will come back when the ultimate issues are drawn. The southern conservative Democrat certainly has nothing to look forward to in his own national party's stand."

Most significant resignation came from E.O. Spencer, of Jackson, Miss., head of the state Citizens for Eisenhower and Republican patronage chief in Mississippi. Spencer Oct. 1 wired Mr. Eisenhower: "Your unwarranted act in ordering military force to Little Rock has completely destroyed our Eisenhower organization and everything accomplished in Mississippi during the past five years. Therefore, I have no alternative except to resign...." Other resignations were reported from Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Tennessee and Texas, but the Republican National Committee Oct. 8 said no southern members of the national committee had quit.

Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams Oct. 2 said at Chattanooga, Tenn., the President "had no recourse" but to send Federal troops to Little Rock. "No American could have done so with more reluctance," Adams said. "The executive department did not originate the (Little Rock integration) plan."

• DEMOCRATS -- The Democratic-controlled Florida legislature Oct. 1 petitioned Congress to censure Mr. Eisenhower for sending Federal troops to Little Rock, and urged legislation to cut off the pay of Federal troops ordered into a state without a governor's request.

Michigan Gov. G. Mennen Williams (D) Oct. 5 endorsed the President's use of troops. Williams said: "It is a fact that resistance to those principles of the law of the land as laid down by the Supreme Court is coming mainly from Democratic leaders in southern states.... We do not want to drive out the South, but the Democratic party...must stand on its own principles."

The Texas Young Democrats Club executive committee Oct. 1 petitioned Texas Gov. Price Daniel (D) to "ally yourself on the side of constitutional government and against mob rule...and follow implicitly the program of the national Democratic party in this matter" of school integration. (Weekly Report, p. 1114, 1141)

ACHESON ON CHINA

Former Secretary of State Dean Acheson, newly named chairman of the Democratic National Committee's foreign policy advisory group, Sept. 28 called for a "completely new study" of United States policy toward China. Acheson suggested no specific changes but said, "Chiang Kai-shek is not going to live forever.... Things are likely to change" when he is gone.

State Roundup

CALIFORNIA -- Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) Oct. 3 formally announced his candidacy for the GOP nomination for governor in 1958. He said he had "no purpose other than...to devote myself faithfully to the administration of the duties of the office for the term or terms to which I might be elected." Asked if he could conceive of himself as a candidate for President in 1960, Knowland said, "No one has a crystal ball as to 1960 or 1964." (Weekly Report, p. 1158)

His rival in the primary next June 3, Gov. Goodwin J. Knight (R), Oct. 3 said Knowland's campaign was "a hydra-headed bid for the Presidency" and termed his announcement, "no substitute for the honest, straightforward declaration of intent that the people of California are demanding."

FLORIDA -- The state House of Representatives twice, on Oct. 2 and 4, failed to pass the "last resort" school segregation bill, which would have permitted residents of any school district faced with integration to call a referendum on the question of suspending public schools. The measure, which passed the state Senate 31-5, got 54 affirmative votes in the House Oct. 4, four fewer than the needed two-thirds majority.

INDIANA -- Ex-Gov. George N. Craig (R), a factional opponent of Sen. William E. Jenner (R Ind.), Oct. 7 said he had "no present plans to run for office, but you're never out of politics." Craig, living in Washington, D.C., since his term ended last January, said Jenner's opposition to parts of President Eisenhower's program would "weigh heavily against him in his drive for reelection" in 1958. (Weekly Report, p. 894)

NEW JERSEY -- The insurgent slate of Democratic candidates in Hudson County was withdrawn Oct. 1 after a conference between Gov. Robert B. Meyner (D) and State Senator James F. Murray Jr. (D). Murray heads a county faction that May 14 won a primary election from incumbent Democratic Leader John V. Kenny. Meyner had worked with Kenny on patronage matters and Murray's insurgent slate threatened to cost Meyner votes in the Nov. 5 gubernatorial election. In 1953, strongly Democratic Hudson County gave Meyner almost half his statewide plurality of 153,642 votes. Murray Oct. 1 said withdrawal of the insurgent ticket was part of a "broad area of understanding...very satisfactory to me personally. We will support the Governor with every means at our disposal." Meyner said: "I am very happy. I feel this action...will assure me of as great, if not a greater, plurality in Hudson County than I received in 1953." (Weekly Report, p. 611)

OHIO -- Cleveland Mayor Anthony J. Celebrezze, an independent Democrat, Oct. 1 won easy reelection to his third term, receiving a majority in a three-cornered race. Celebrezze is regarded as a future Democratic candidate for governor or Senator.

DRIVE BEGINS FOR NEGRO VOTES UNDER 1957 LAW

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) this month began a drive to register Negro voters in the southern states under the new protection offered by the Civil Rights Act of 1957. (For provisions, see Weekly Report p. 1057)

Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP's Washington Bureau, Oct. 1 told Congressional Quarterly NAACP representatives from all the southern states would meet in Atlanta Nov. 15-17 to chart the campaign. At that time, Mitchell said, registration quotas may be assigned for every Congressional district in the South.

Some state NAACP units already have begun the registration drive. The Virginia NAACP Sept. 1 hired a full-time paid employee, John M. Brooks of Richmond, to head the campaign in that state. Dr. E.B. Henderson, president of the Virginia NAACP, Sept. 28 said Brooks' goal was to increase Negro registration from an estimated 85,000 to 100,000 before the Nov. 5 gubernatorial election in Virginia. The five-year goal, Henderson said, was to register at least 200,000 of the state's potential 420,000 Negro voters.

The North Carolina NAACP has scheduled a state conference in Charlotte Oct. 11-13. In a letter to North Carolina county NAACP leaders planning to attend the conference, Mitchell wrote: "We must be ready to register every single qualified colored person who is not already on the voting lists in North Carolina. It is necessary that you or someone that you appoint be prepared to give your best estimate on the number of colored persons who are registered in your county. If there are local officials who are blocking the registration of colored people, please be prepared to give their names, places of residence or business and exactly what they have done to keep colored people from registering and voting."

Actual and Potential Votes

The scope of the task ahead of the NAACP is indicated by the Southern Regional Council's July 20 estimate that only about 25 percent of the eligible Negro voters in 11 Deep South states were registered to vote in 1956. The Council estimated that 1,238,916 out of 4,980,000 Negroes were registered. By comparison, it said 60 percent of the white citizens of the same states were registered voters. (Weekly Report, p. 894)

What would it mean if Negroes achieved their full voting potential in the South?

According to Congressional Quarterly's analysis of 1950 census figures, the distribution of Negroes in 120 Congressional districts in 13 southern states was:

Negro Percentage	Number of Districts
Over 50%	3
45-49.9%	4
40-44.9%	12
30-39.9%	19
20-29.9%	28
10-19.9%	21
Under 10%	33

The 10 districts with the largest percentage of Negro population, and the incumbent Representative:

District	Representative	Negro %
1. Miss. 3rd	Smith (D)	69.1%
2. N.C. 2nd	Fountain (D)	51.8
3. S.C. 1st	Rivers (D)	51.7
4. Miss. 4th	Williams (D)	49.8
5. Va. 4th	Abbitt (D)	49.4
6. S.C. 6th	McMillan (D)	48.5
7. Miss. 2nd	Whitten (D)	48.4
8. S.C. 2nd	Riley (D)	44.9
9. N.C. 1st	Bonner (D)	44.2
10. Ga. 6th	Vinson (D)	44.0

In only three of the 120 southern districts do Negroes represent a potential majority of the voting population. In all the others they represent a minority, of greater or less significance.

Mitchell's Views

Mitchell told CO he thought the first result of the registration drive would be felt in the 1958 Democratic primaries in southern states. "We will have enough people registered to make a considerable impact on those elections, which are, after all, the real tests in most of the southern districts." The NAACP may concentrate its efforts in specific districts where incumbent Democrats who have voted against the organization's program face primary opposition. Mitchell declined to list such districts publicly at this time.

Aside from its impact on Democratic primaries, Mitchell said the Negro registration drive "may also help Republican Congressional candidates in the general election. That's not because southern Negroes are under any illusions about the views of most southern Republican Congressmen, but because they recognize the importance of ending the southern Democrats' control of the committee structure of Congress."

For the long run, Mitchell Sept. 6 predicted that "future southern delegations in the Nation's highest legislative body will include qualified colored men and women."

Political Coalition

How will that come about?

"By the same process that has brought political influence to any group that organizes its political strength," Mitchell told CO. "The southern Negro will not gain political office at the expense of white men or outside the party structure, but as part of the coalition that makes up both parties. In all your northern states, the tickets are balanced to include candidates who represent the various ethnic, religious, racial and nationality groups in that state's population. The same thing will happen with respect to Negroes in the South when we organize our voting strength."

Share Political Rewards

"As Negroes increase their participation in politics they will share more of the rewards of politics, including the chance to run for office," Mitchell continued. "Right now, there are some states -- Louisiana and Texas, for example -- where I would think the candidates for statewide office would like to have a strong Negro candidate on the ticket with them in certain areas."

Mitchell said that nonpartisan slates including Negroes already had been elected to municipal office in several North Carolina cities, including Greensboro, Winston-Salem, Southern Pines and Gastonia. (In Gastonia, a Negro credit union official, Nathaniel Barber, has twice been elected to the town council by the city as a whole.) "In some southern states, there are Negroes on the Democratic and Republican state committees. In Kentucky, Negroes have served in the state legislature. Negroes have been nominated for office in the South when they have organized their strength. There's nothing new about the pattern," Mitchell said.

Racial Issues

Will this development tend to increase the use of racial appeals in southern politics?

"I think just the contrary will be the case," Mitchell said. "The first people to feel the impact of increased Negro voting in the South will be those who have exploited racial hatred in the past. Most of your elected officials in the South have not wanted to use the race issue, and now they will have a real inducement not to."

Mitchell also said he doubted that "white" and "Negro" parties would develop in the South. "Initially," he said, "I suppose most southern Negroes will register as Democrats so they can participate in the Democratic primaries. But in time I think you will find a substantial number of Negroes in both parties in the South, so that both parties will feel the obligation to take Negroes into account when forming their policies and slates."

When might the South elect its first Negro Representative? "I hope that 1960 will be the year," Mitchell said. "We're doing everything possible to bring that about."

Party Comment

Democratic and Republican leaders, contacted by Congressional Quarterly for comment on Mitchell's remarks, adopted a cautious attitude. "It all depends on what happens in their registration drive," one GOP official said. "A big increase in the size of the Negro registration would certainly mean a bigger voice for Negroes in southern politics. But, as a Republican, I don't think the Negro vote alone -- even if it came 100 percent into our party -- would be sufficient to bring us any new House seats in the South."

A Democratic official said he rated Mitchell's prediction of a southern Negro Congressman by 1960 "wishful thinking." In the long run, such an event "is a definite possibility," he said, provided the state legislatures do not rearrange Congressional district boundaries to minimize the concentration of Negroes in any one district. "With the atmosphere in the South today," he said, "it's hard to imagine the legislatures standing back and letting Mr. Mitchell's prediction come true."

Potential Negro Vote in South

Percentage of Negroes in the total population of 120 southern Congressional districts, according to CO analysis of 1950 Census figures.

ALABAMA		NORTH CAROLINA (cont.)	
3 Andrews (D)	42.7	6 Durham (D)	23.3
1 Boykin (D)	42.6	2 Fountain (D)	51.8
7 Elliott (D)	10.0	8 Kitchin (D)	23.3
2 Grant (D)	38.7	7 Lennon (D)	30.9
9 Huddleston (D)	37.3	5 Scott (D)	26.0
8 Jones (D)	18.5	12 Shuford (D)	7.1
5 Rains (D)	15.5	11 Whitener (D)	12.8
4 Roberts (D)	34.0	10 Jonas (R)	17.4
6 Selden (D)	40.9		
ARKANSAS		OKLAHOMA	
1 Gathings (D)	31.7	3 Albert (D)	7.6
4 Harris (D)	30.6	2 Edmondson (D)	8.5
5 Hays (D)	19.7	5 Jarman (D)	6.6
2 Mills (D)	11.2	6 Morris (D)	4.0
6 Norrell (D)	32.1	4 Steed (D)	7.7
3 Trimble (D)	2.0	1 Belcher (R)	5.5
FLORIDA		SOUTH CAROLINA	
2 Bennett (D)	26.3	4 Ashmore (D)	22.6
4 Fascell (D)	13.0	3 Dorn (D)	27.0
7 Haley (D)	20.1	5 Hemphill (D)	36.4
5 Herlong (D)	25.9	6 McMillan (D)	48.5
8 Matthews (D)	31.4	2 Riley (D)	44.9
6 Rogers (D)	27.2	1 Rivers (D)	51.7
3 Sikes (D)	26.3		
1 Cramer (R)	14.0		
GEORGIA		TENNESSEE	
8 Blitch (D)	27.8	6 Bass (D)	13.6
10 Brown (D)	35.8	8 Cooper (D)	25.0
5 Davis (D)	26.2	9 Davis (D)	37.3
4 Flynt (D)	33.0	4 Evans (D)	7.3
3 Forrester (D)	42.5	3 Frazier (D)	13.0
9 Landrum (D)	7.1	5 Loser (D)	20.0
7 Lanham (D)	9.9	7 Murray (D)	24.9
2 Pilcher (D)	41.4	2 Baker (R)	6.2
1 Preston (D)	41.2	1 Reece (R)	2.8
6 Vinson (D)	44.0		
KENTUCKY		TEXAS	
4 Chelf (D)	7.8	3 Beckworth (D)	26.1
1 Gregory (D)	9.1	2 Brooks (D)	21.5
2 Natcher (D)	7.8	17 Burleson (D)	3.0
7 Perkins (D)	1.4	AL Dies (D)	12.7
5 Spence (D)	2.5	7 Dowdy (D)	30.7
6 Watts (D)	9.8	21 Fisher (D)	2.7
3 Robison (R)	12.9	13 Ikard (D)	4.7
8 Siler (R)	2.6	20 Kilday (D)	6.5
LOUISIANA		ALABAMA	
2 Boggs (D)	31.9	15 Kilgore (D)	0.4
4 Brooks (D)	40.7	19 Mahon (D)	5.2
1 Hebert (D)	28.3	1 Patman (D)	28.1
8 Long (D)	29.1	11 Poage (D)	16.1
6 Morrison (D)	36.8	4 Rayburn (D)	13.4
5 Passman (D)	40.8	18 Rogers (D)	3.0
7 Thompson (D)	27.2	16 Rutherford (D)	2.7
3 Willis (D)	26.0	6 Teague (D)	26.9
MISSISSIPPI		MISSISSIPPI	
1 Abernethy (D)	34.6	8 Thomas (D)	18.5
6 Colmer (D)	25.1	9 Thompson (D)	19.3
3 Smith (D)	69.1	10 Thornberry (D)	16.8
2 Whitten (D)	48.4	12 Wright (D)	9.9
4 Williams (D)	49.8	14 Young (D)	5.2
5 Winstead (D)	41.9	5 Alger (R)	13.5
NORTH CAROLINA		VIRGINIA	
9 Alexander (D)	12.3	4 Abitt (D)	49.4
3 Barden (D)	33.2	3 Gary (D)	26.1
1 Bonner (D)	44.2	2 Hardy (D)	27.7
4 Cooley (D)	30.1	7 Harrison (D)	9.2
		9 Jennings (D)	3.2
		1 Robeson (D)	33.0
		8 Smith (D)	27.2
		5 Tuck (D)	23.6
		10 Broyhill (R)	7.9
		6 Poff (R)	14.3

MAJOR INVESTIGATIONS UNDERTAKEN IN 1957

The first session of the 85th Congress authorized more than \$6 million in investigations spending by Senate and House committees, and committees reported spending more than one-third of that amount prior to July 1. Both authorized and actual spending were higher than in any first session since the 82nd Congress, when Congressional Quarterly began its tabulations.

Congress in 1957 earmarked \$6,127,791.45 for probe spending by Senate and House committees, excluding Appropriations Committees. Of this amount, Senate committees were authorized to spend \$3,233,291.45; House committees, \$2,894,500. (See chart, next page)

As in the 84th Congress, the Senate Judiciary Committee received the largest authorization for investigations -- \$1,048,291.45. The House Government Operations Committee was next with \$575,000. In third place was the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor and Management Fields. It received a \$500,000 authorization.

Congressional Quarterly tabulates two sources of investigations funds for Senate committees: special resolutions authorizing probe spending and the \$10,000 fixed authorization granted each standing committee and the Small Business Committee for each Congress under Section 134 (a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Not all such funds are intended for investigations, but they are available for that purpose if desired. In addition, some Senate committees have available for all or part of a Congress funds authorized but unspent by the preceding Congress. CQ does not tabulate these "carryover" funds. (Prior to 1957, CQ included Senate carryover funds, as well as authorizations for Senate and House Appropriations Committees, in its tabulation of money authorized for investigations.)

Unlike the Senate, the House has no automatic spending authority for investigations, and funds must be authorized by special resolution.

Probe funds for the Senate and House Appropriations Committees are earmarked on a fiscal-year basis in the annual legislative appropriations bills. The Senate Appropriations Committee was authorized to spend \$380,000 in fiscal 1958. This was \$20,000 less than its fiscal 1957 total. The House Appropriations Committee was authorized to spend \$500,000 in fiscal 1958, the same figure as for fiscal 1957.

Spending Totals

Senate and House committees are required to file semiannual spending reports with the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House, respectively.

Final spending reports for the 84th Congress, which were not available until February, 1957, showed total 1955-56 probe spending of \$7,062,407.95. Senate committees reported spending \$4,394,538.80; House committees, \$2,667,869.15. (See chart, next page)

In addition, the Senate Appropriations Committee reported spending \$88,665.39 and the House Appropriations Committee \$494,700.40.

For the 85th Congress, investigations spending through June 30 totaled \$2,178,241.61. Senate committees reported spending \$1,398,332.02. House committees said they spent \$779,909.59. (See chart, next page)

The Senate Appropriations Committee reported spending \$24,186.32. The House Appropriations Committee spent \$158,775.42.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, Congress' leading spender, reported spending \$1,629,396.48 throughout the 84th Congress and \$439,540.53 in the first six months of the 85th. The second-ranking House Government Operations Committee reported spending \$895,902.67 and \$246,963.80 for the two periods. The House Un-American Activities Committee, which ranked third in the 84th Congress with reported spending of \$476,610.95, fell to fifth place in 1957. It reported spending \$145,258.98, compared to \$162,198.58 reported by the Senate Special Committee to Study the Foreign Aid Programs and \$152,942.37 reported by the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor and Management Fields.

Precise segregation of committees' investigative activities and expenses is virtually impossible since the same staff employees often work on both legislation and investigations. Under the Legislative Reorganization Act, all standing committees are authorized to employ four professional and six clerical staff members; these salaries are not included in reports of spending under special resolution. For instance, a subcommittee of the House District of Columbia Committee in 1956 conducted an investigation of the D.C. school system. The Committee, which had been authorized to spend \$2,000 on investigations during the entire 84th Congress, reported spending \$1,875.17. But it employed two special staff members, authorized under the Legislative Reorganization Act, and paid them a total of \$10,197.98 to take part in the school investigation.

Joint committees' funds are apportioned on a fiscal-year basis. Five joint committees with essentially investigative functions were allotted \$480,860 for use in fiscal 1958. The money was set aside in the Legislative Appropriation Act of Fiscal 1958 and the Defense Production Act amendments of 1956. Money allotted to the five committees to cover all committee expenses:

Committee	Fiscal 1958	Fiscal 1956-57
Defense Production	\$ 65,000	\$130,000
Economic	143,360	271,049
Immigration and Nationality Policy	20,000	40,000
Internal Revenue Taxation	230,000	420,000
Reduction of Non-Essential Federal Expenditures	22,500	45,000

In addition Congress in 1957 set aside \$234,385 for all fiscal 1958 expenses of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee which was allotted \$480,835 during fiscal 1956 and 1957. This Committee handles legislation as well as investigative work. Joint committees do not file spending reports.

(For a list of major investigations undertaken prior to Oct. 1, see page 1174)

INVESTIGATIONS FUNDS -- 84th AND 85th CONGRESSES

	85th CONGRESS		84th CONGRESS	
	Authorizations (First Session)	Spending (through 6/30/57)	Authorizations Total	Spending Total
SENATE COMMITTEES				
Standing				
Agriculture and Forestry	\$ 25,000	\$ 6,296.69	\$ 30,000	\$ 28,531.35
Armed Services	210,000	45,565.07	366,000	207,949.10
Banking and Currency	200,000	72,133.02	393,333.34	348,323.15
District of Columbia	10,000	8,339.05	10,000	5,565.43
Finance	10,000	1,043.33	10,000	9,214.02
Foreign Relations	70,000	38,995.91	184,000	104,703.77
Government Operations	230,000	97,603.38	397,083.34	395,445.20
Interior and Insular Affairs	190,000	88,141.72	330,000	338,476.35
Interstate and Foreign Commerce	285,000	92,300.94	479,166.67	382,721.59
Judiciary	1,048,291.45	439,540.53	932,338.69	1,629,396.48
Labor and Public Welfare	10,000	2,980.33	255,000	235,790.31
Post Office and Civil Service	60,000	21,385.93	329,583.34	225,549.19
Public Works	85,000	18,499.03	110,000	23,582.24
Rules and Administration	70,000	52,355.25	160,000	117,932.40
Select and Special				
Small Business	95,000	38,812.05	142,500	106,429.85
Labor-Management	500,000	152,942.37	----	-----
Foreign Aid Programs	75,000	162,198.58	300,000	77,015.87
*Corrupt Practices	60,000	59,198.84	350,000	104,969.64
*Case Vote	----	-----	20,000	10,942.86
Senate Total	\$3,233,291.45	\$1,398,332.02	\$5,799,005.38	\$4,394,538.80
HOUSE COMMITTEES				
Standing				
Agriculture	\$ 50,000	\$ 4,402.15	\$ 50,000	\$ 34,208.74
Armed Services	150,000	37,434.18	150,000	122,112.81
Banking and Currency	105,000	27,346.56	150,000	106,187.37
District of Columbia	7,000	543.75	2,000	1,875.17
Education and Labor	125,000	14,034.43	125,000	49,960.04
Foreign Affairs	75,000	4,036.93	75,000	22,734.10
Government Operations	575,000	246,963.80	995,000	895,902.67
House Administration	130,000	23,236.55	85,000	60,421.28
Interior and Insular Affairs	57,500	7,503.30	60,000	46,924.06
Interstate and Foreign Commerce	350,000	11,840.60	60,000	32,979.07
Judiciary	190,000	63,303.16	225,000	188,547.63
Merchant Marine and Fisheries	50,000	988.85	85,000	65,928.10
Post Office and Civil Service	50,000	6,736.22	75,000	30,548.68
Public Works	125,000	12,842.26	50,000	28,797.42
Un-American Activities	305,000	145,258.98	500,000	476,610.95
Veterans' Affairs	75,000	17,524.88	85,000	65,825.32
Ways and Means	250,000	55,155.92	330,000	80,176.26
Select and Special				
Small Business	225,000	100,757.07	330,000	293,362.35
*Campaign Expenditures	----	-----	30,000	25,984.76
*Survivor Benefits	----	-----	36,500	34,368.04
*White County Bridge Commission	----	-----	10,000	4,414.33
*83rd Congress Special Committees	----	-----	1,699.89	-----
House Total	\$2,894,500	\$ 779,909.59	\$3,510,199.89	\$2,667,869.15
GRAND TOTALS	\$6,127,791.45	\$2,178,241.61	\$9,309,205.27	\$7,062,407.95

Totals for Senate committees include funds authorized for probes by special resolution and the \$10,000 fixed authorization for expenses, including probe expenses, granted each standing committee and the Small Business Committee under section 134 (a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Some Senate committees also had available funds authorized but unspent by the preceding Congress; these funds are not included in authorizations totals.

All money for House committees was set aside by special resolution.

Senate and House Appropriations Committees receive their funds on a fiscal-year basis; for their probe authorizations and spending, see p. 1.

Joint committee funds also are authorized on a fiscal-year basis; for their probe authorizations, see p. 1172. Joint committees are not required to report their spending.

*Committees no longer in existence.

CONGRESS SPENDS RECORD AMOUNT ON 1957 PROBES

Following is a list of major investigations undertaken by Congressional committees from the beginning of the 85th Congress, Jan. 3, 1957 to Oct. 1. Some also were the subject of investigation by the 84th Congress. (1956 Almanac, p. 695)

Each inquiry is listed by subject under the committee and subcommittee that conducted it. The list shows when hearings started and ended and gives report numbers where applicable.

Hearings on bills and resolutions are excluded. Only investigations in which committee hearings were held are listed. Staff studies that did not reach the hearings stage are omitted.

No investigations are listed for the Senate and House Appropriations Committees, whose staffs conduct continuing studies on appropriations, operations of executive departments and disposition of Government funds.

Senate Committees

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY Chairman Allen J. Ellender (D La.)

Operations and policies under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 480, 83rd Congress). Began 6/11/57. Concluded 7/19/57. (Weekly Report, p. 855)

ARMED SERVICES Chairman Richard B. Russell (D Ga.)

Defense programs and the state of National security. Began 2/21/57. Concluded 3/26/57. (Weekly Report, p. 255)

Preparedness Subcommittee

Chairman Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas)

Proposed closing of certain Government-owned ordnance plants; impact on state of National preparedness. Began 2/5/57. Concluded 2/14/57. Report released 4/29/57.

Status of Forces Subcommittee Chairman Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.)

On U.S. Government decision to permit Army Specialist William S. Girard to be tried by a Japanese court. One-day, 6/5/57. S Rept 1162. (Weekly Report, p. 1080)

FINANCE Chairman Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.)

Financial situation in the United States. Began 6/18/57. Recessed 7/12/57. Resumed 7/29/57. Recessed 8/19/57. (Weekly Report, p. 1025)

FOREIGN RELATIONS Chairman Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.)

Limitations on travel of American citizens abroad and related matters bearing on exchange of persons between the U.S. and other countries. Began 4/2/57. Adjourned 4/11/57. (Weekly Report, p. 476)

Quality of ambassadorial appointments; background of the appointment of Maxwell H. Gluck as Ambassador to Ceylon. One-day, 8/1/57.

Disarmament Subcommittee

Chairman Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.)

Foreign policy in relation to control and reduction of armaments. Began 1/9/57. Continuing intermittent hearings. S Rept 1167. (Weekly Report, p. 1104)

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.)

Permanent Investigations Subcommittee Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.)

Textile procurement by the military services. Began 1/29/57. Concluded 5/1/57. S Rept 1166. (Weekly Report, p. 1104)

What's a Probe?

For purposes of this survey, Congressional Quarterly defined "investigation" as an inquiry by any Congressional committee or subcommittee that used investigative procedures (examining records, summoning and questioning witnesses) for one or more of the following reasons:

- Fact-finding for possible special and remedial legislation.
- Fulfillment of Congress' function as "watchdog" over operation of the Government and its programs.
- Informing the public.
- Resolving questions concerning membership or procedure, such as conduct of elections or fitness of Members of Congress.

Among committee activities not included in the definition: Inquiries conducted by committee staff members without participation by Members of Congress in formal hearings; routine hearings, and action on bills and resolutions.

Activities of Assistant Secretary of Defense Robert Tripp Ross.

One-day closed hearing 2/14/57. (Weekly Report, p. 273)
Violation or non-enforcement of Government laws and regulations concerning labor unions. Began 1/16/57. Concluded 1/19/57. (Weekly Report, p. 100)

Alleged "leaks" of information pertaining to a Civil Aeronautics Board decision on a Northeast Airlines case. Began 5/1/57. Adjourned 5/21/57. (Weekly Report, p. 622)

Irregularities in the Air Force supply system at bases in the Northeast Air Command. Began 8/28/57. Adjourned 8/29/57.

INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.)

The newsprint industry. Began 2/26/57. Recessed 2/28/57. (Weekly Report, p. 267)

Auto Marketing Practices Subcommittee Chairman A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.)

Auto financing practices. Began 3/18/57. Adjourned 3/21/57. (Weekly Report, p. 366)

Special Subcommittee

Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.)

Foreign trade and foreign commerce. One-day, 7/9/57. (Weekly Report, p. 842)

JUDICIARY Chairman James O. Eastland (D Miss.)

Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee

Chairman Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.)

Administered pricing. Began 7/9/57. Adjourned 8/22/57. (Weekly Report, p. 1025)

Internal Security Subcommittee

Chairman James O. Eastland (D Miss.)

Scope of Soviet activity in the United States. Continuing intermittent hearings. (Weekly Report, p. 1162)

Constitutional Rights Subcommittee

Chairman Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.)

Restrictions on travel of U.S. citizens abroad. Began 3/29/57. Recessed 4/4/57. (Weekly Report, p. 421)

PUBLIC WORKS Chairman Dennis Chavez (D N.M.)

Public Roads Subcommittee

Chairman Albert Gore (D Tenn.)

Administration of the Federal-aid highway program. Began 1/7/57. Concluded 1/25/57. (Weekly Report, p. 46)

Methods used to acquire rights-of-way for Federal-aid highways. Began 5/15/57. Continuing intermittent hearings. (Weekly Report, p. 712)

SELECT SMALL BUSINESS
Chairman John J. Sparkman (D Ala.)

Impact of Federal taxation on small business. Field hearings began 9/16/57. (Weekly Report, p. 1162)

Government Procurement Subcommittee
Chairman George A. Smathers (D Fla.)

Complaints by small businessmen concerning Government procurement policies and procedures. Began 3/11/57. Continuing intermittent hearings. S Rept 1111. (Weekly Report, p. 1050)

Subcommittee on Relations of Business with Government
Chairman Edward J. Thye (R Minn.)

Government competition with private business. Began 4/16/57. Concluded 5/22/57. S Rept 1015.

Special Subcommittee
Chairman Wayne Morse (D Ore.)

Complaints of small daytime radio stations that the Federal Communications Commission had failed to act on requests for extended hours of operation. Began 4/29/57. Concluded 4/30/57. S Rept 1168. (Weekly Report, p. 1112)

**SELECT COMMITTEE ON IMPROPER ACTIVITIES
IN THE LABOR AND MANAGEMENT FIELDS**
Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.)

Alleged labor racketeering. Began 2/26/57. Continuing intermittent hearings. (Weekly Report, p. 1162)

**SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO STUDY THE FOREIGN
AID PROGRAMS**
Chairman Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.)

U.S. foreign aid programs. Began 3/20/57. Concluded 4/15/57. S Rept 300. (Weekly Report, p. 596, 658)

SPECIAL HEARINGS

SENATE INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Public Lands Subcommittee
Chairman Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.)

SENATE JUDICIARY

Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee
Chairman Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.)

The Middle East Emergency Committee and its effect on oil price increases. Began 2/5/57. Concluded 6/12/57. Report released 8/26/57. (Weekly Report, p. 1050)

SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS

Special Subcommittee

Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.)

U.S. foreign policy in the Middle East since 1946. One-day hearing 3/18/57. Discontinued 7/30/57. (Weekly Report, p. 915)

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
Chairman James E. Murray (D Mont.)

PUBLIC WORKS

Chairman Dennis Chavez (D N.M.)

Operations of power, navigation and irrigation phases of the Missouri River Basin project by the Bureau of Reclamation and Corps of Engineers. Began 5/1/57. Concluded 5/3/57.

House Committees

AGRICULTURE
Chairman Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.)

Administration of the Soil Bank Act of 1956. Began 1/7/57. Concluded 1/10/57. (Weekly Report, p. 46)

Consumers Study Subcommittee
Chairman Victor L. Anfuso (D N.Y.)

Food price trends. Began 5/7/57. Continuing. (Weekly Report, p. 663)

ARMED SERVICES
Chairman Carl Vinson (D Ga.)

Current state of readiness of the armed services. Began 1/28/57. Concluded 2/2/57. (Weekly Report, p. 265)

Special Investigations Subcommittee
Chairman F. Edward Hebert (D La.)

Military airfield paving problems. Began 6/24/57. Concluded 7/3/57.

Methods employed in negotiated contracting in the military services. Began 2/25/57. Adjourned 4/8/57. Report released 6/29/57. (Weekly Report, p. 818)

Aircraft engine production costs and profits. Began 7/18/57. Concluded 8/14/57. (Weekly Report, p. 887)

Certain Air Force contracts with General Motors Corp. Began 7/22/57. Adjourned 8/21/57. (Weekly Report, p. 1024)

Military Exchanges Subcommittee
Chairman Philip J. Philbin (D Mass.)

Military Exchanges. Began 4/3/57. Concluded 7/10/57.

Subcommittee No. 1

Chairman Overton Brooks (D La.)

The military reserve program. Began 2/4/57. Concluded 2/21/57. (Weekly Report, p. 268)

BANKING AND CURRENCY
Chairman Brent Spence (D Ky.)

Sales and purchases of surplus corn by the Commodity Credit Corp. One-day hearing 4/15/57.

EDUCATION AND LABOR
Chairman Graham A. Barden (D N.C.)

Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee

Chairman Carl Elliott (D Ala.)

Juvenile delinquency. Began 4/2/57. Continuing intermittent hearings.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Chairman Thomas S. Gordon (D Ill.)

Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements

Chairman A.S.J. Carnahan (D Mo.)

How the U.S. should deal with various problems in its foreign relations. Continuing intermittent field hearings. (Weekly Report, p. 1162)

Subcommittee on the Far East and the Pacific

Chairman Clement J. Zablocki (D Wis.)

Denial of passports by State Department to correspondents wishing to visit Communist China. One-day hearing 3/28/57.

State Department Organization and Foreign Operations

Subcommittee

Chairman Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio)

Personnel practices of the State Department. Began 4/4/57. Concluded 4/10/57.

Committee Investigations - 5

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
Chairman William L. Dawson (D Ill.)

Government Information Subcommittee
Chairman John E. Moss Jr. (D Calif.)

Defense Department information practices. Began 3/11/57. Continuing intermittent hearings. (Weekly Report, p. 818)

Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee
Chairman L. H. Fountain (D N.C.)

Polio vaccine activities of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. One-day, 3/21/57. H Rept 1175. (Weekly Report, p. 1026)

Storage of wheat by the Commodity Credit Corp. with the Burrus Mills Co. Began 7/22/57. Concluded 7/24/57. (Weekly Report, p. 885)

Relationship between the Federal Government and state and local governments. Began 7/29/57. Adjourned 7/31/57. Field hearings began 9/30/57. Continuing. H Rept 575. (Weekly Report, p. 1162)

Federal farm drainage policies. One-day hearing, 8/15/57.

International Operations Subcommittee
Chairman Porter Hardy Jr. (D Va.)

Review of budget formulation and presentation practices of the International Cooperation Administration. Began 4/4/57. Concluded 4/10/57. H Rept 449.

State Department's use of confidential funds to finance public opinion surveys. Began 7/1/57. Adjourned 7/11/57. H Rept 1166. (Weekly Report, p. 976)

Legal and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee
Chairman John A. Blatnik (D Minn.)

Action by the Federal Trade Commission to protect public from false and misleading advertising. Began 7/18/57. Adjourned 8/8/57. (Weekly Report, p. 945)

Railroad accounting procedures prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Began 4/30/57. Concluded 5/3/57. H Rept 1167.

Military Operations Subcommittee
Chairman Chet Holifield (D Calif.)

Progress in the military supplies cataloguing and standardization program. Began 1/30/57. Concluded 3/12/57. H Rept 822.

Pocket launcher procurement program of the Navy and Air Force. Began 2/8/57. Concluded 4/1/57.

Military tank procurement. Began 3/21/57. Concluded 3/22/57. H Rept 958.

Military procurement of clothing. Began 4/3/57. Concluded 4/12/57. H Rept 1168. (Weekly Report, p. 976)

Public Works and Resources Subcommittee
Chairman Earl Chudoff (D Pa.)

Operations of the Virgin Islands Government and the Virgin Islands Corp. Began 3/5/57. Concluded 5/1/57. H Rept 840.

Joint reservoir land acquisition policy of the Army and Interior Departments. Began 6/4/57. Concluded 7/2/57. H Rept 1185. (Weekly Report, p. 1025)

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
Chairman Clair Engle (D Calif.)

Special Coal Research Subcommittee
Chairman Ed Edmondson (D Okla.)

The coal industry. One-day hearing, 3/26/57. H Rept 1263. (Weekly Report, p. 1051)

INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE
Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.)

Air safety. Began 2/6/57. Concluded 4/17/57. H Rept 1272. (Weekly Report, p. 1080)

Petroleum matters. Began 2/7/57. Concluded 3/22/57. H Rept 314. (Weekly Report, p. 474)

Current newsprint situation. One-day, 2/18/57. Also 6/3/57. H Rept 573.

Special Traffic Safety Subcommittee

Chairman Kenneth A. Roberts (D Ala.)
Traffic safety. Began 3/25/57. Concluded 8/8/57. H Rept 1275. (Weekly Report, p. 945, 1040)

MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES
Chairman Herbert C. Bonner (D N.C.)

Ship transfer, trade-in and reserve fleet policies. Began 3/27/57. Continuing intermittent hearings.

POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE
Chairman Tom Murray (D Tenn.)

Manpower Utilization Subcommittee
Chairman James C. Davis (D Ga.)

Manpower utilization by the Government. Began 3/13/57. Adjourned 3/18/57. To resume.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
Chairman Francis E. Walter (D Pa.)

Subversive and un-American propaganda in the United States. Continuing intermittent hearings. (Weekly Report, p. 1140)

SELECT SMALL BUSINESS
Chairman Wright Patman (D Texas)

Government policy on limitations and control of iron and steel scrap exports. Began 5/20/57. Concluded 6/21/57. (Weekly Report, p. 622)

Subcommittee No. 5

Chairman James Roosevelt (D Calif.)
Problems of small business in marketing and distribution of petroleum products and related merchandise. Began 4/11/57. Concluded 5/1/57. H Rept 1157. (Weekly Report, p. 483)

Subcommittee No. 6

Chairman Charles H. Brown (D Mo.)
Depressed poultry industry. Began 5/9/57. Adjourned 8/13/57.

Joint Committees

JOINT ATOMIC ENERGY

Chairman Rep. Carl T. Durham (D N.C.)

Development, growth and status of the atomic energy industry. Began 2/19/57. Concluded 3/5/57. (Weekly Report, p. 304)

Research and Development Subcommittee

Chairman Rep. Melvin Price (D Ill.)

Current status and future prospects of the aircraft nuclear propulsion program. Began 2/6/57. Continuing intermittent hearings.

Special Subcommittee

Chairman Rep. Chet Holifield (D Calif.)
Radioactive fallout and its effect on man. Began 5/27/57. Concluded 6/7/57. Summary analysis released 8/25/57. (Weekly Report, p. 1051)

Joint Defense Production

Chairman Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D Va.)
Define production and mobilization, including loan policy and the cost of nickel under the Freeport Sulphur Co. contract as compared to a proposal of the Bethlehem Steel Co. One-day, 5/28/57.

Stockpile purchase of aluminum and defense production contracts. One-day, 7/30/57. (Weekly Report, p. 915)

JOINT ECONOMIC

Chairman Rep. Wright Patman (D Texas)

On the President's economic report. Began 1/29/57. Concluded 2/6/57. H Rept 175. (Weekly Report, p. 266)

Fiscal Policy Subcommittee

Chairman Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.)
Fiscal policy implications of current economic outlook and budget developments. Began 6/3/57. Concluded 6/14/57. Report released 6/27/57. (Weekly Report, p. 762)

Pressures On Congress

TEAMSTERS CONVENTION

James R. Hoffa, 44, Oct. 4 was elected president of the Teamsters Union by a 3-1 margin over two opponents: Teamsters Vice President William A. Lee and a Chicago local leader, Thomas J. Haggerty. The vote: Hoffa, 1,208; Lee, 313; Haggerty, 140. Thomas L. Hickey, a New York vice president, Oct. 3 withdrew from the race and threw his support to Lee. (Weekly Report, p. 1148, 1160)

In his acceptance speech, Hoffa said he and the Teamsters had "just come through the most vicious attack any group of workers has ever experienced." He said "we want to stay in the AFL-CIO and we're not itching for a fight." Hoffa said he would ask the "advice" of AFL-CIO union presidents and enlist their aid against expulsion from the Federation.

The convention Oct. 6 unanimously adopted a resolution pledging that the Teamsters Union would do everything it "reasonably" could to stay within the AFL-CIO "without sacrificing our honor or our basic autonomy." A proposal made by out-going President Dave Beck to establish a \$10 million defense fund for possible war between the Union and the AFL-CIO earlier had been rejected.

Maurice A. Hutcheson, president of the 800,000-member United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and a vice president of the AFL-CIO, Oct. 6 wired Hoffa and reelected Secretary-Treasurer John F. English his congratulations, said he was "most gratified...that substantial and positive steps have...been taken...to correct constitutionally and structurally questionable practices and conditions." Hutcheson, one of 29 persons on the AFL-CIO executive council, Sept. 25 voted to give the Teamsters 30 days to report on clean-up progress, or face expulsion.

The Teamsters convention Oct. 1 amended the Union constitution vesting more power in its executive board, less in the president. The convention refused to seat contested delegates from six New York "paper" locals, and adopted a resolution endorsing all of the AFL-CIO ethical practices code except a provision barring officers who invoke the Fifth Amendment in Government probes.

UNIFIED FARM EFFORT

Herschel D. Newsom, Master of the National Grange, Oct. 4 urged the restoration of "unity to the house of agriculture." Farmers, he said, are not basically different because they belong to different farm organizations. He added, "We had better start reaching agreement, else we will all go down together."

In an editorial of the National Grange Monthly, Newsom criticized past farm programs as sometimes following "unsound policies" and sometimes seeking the "easy way out" by attempting to "solve economic problems with political panaceas.... We should know by now that we can't buy our way out of our difficulties with taxpay-ers' dollars."

Newsom proposed "a farm program for farmers, not just a Grange, a Farm Bureau, a Farmers' Union or a Benson program. None of us can be sure there'll be another opportunity after 1958, and certainly there will never be a better time."

POSTAL PAY RAISE

The National Federation of Post Office Clerks (AFL-CIO) Oct. 3 accused President Eisenhower of having a "double standard of values -- one for (U.S.) employees and one for (his) big business friends." E.C. Hallbeck, the Clerks' legislative director, writing in the group's monthly magazine said the President's argument that a Federal pay raise would contribute unnecessarily to inflationary pressures "is more lacking in substance than anything ever before devised in an effort to deny postal employees an earned and deserved pay increase." (Weekly Report, p. 1097)

Hallbeck said "such thinking overlooks the fact that this policy has not worked in the last six years, during which prices have risen to the highest point in history" and it "overlooks the fact that the Government has not previously denied increases to its blue collar employees and those in the higher pay brackets" on the grounds of inflation.

Pressure Points

FEDERAL SPENDING

President Philip M. Talbott of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. Oct. 2 urged Congress and President Eisenhower to curb spending and thus permit tax cuts in 1958. Noting that the President's Mid-Year Review of the Budget estimated spending at \$72 billion, despite the cut made this year by Congress, Talbott said that "\$54 billion in Federal spending programs lie directly within the control of the President." He said the "President could cut this amount by at least \$2 billion...and so stay within the \$70 billion.... With expected increases in Federal revenues, we can then look forward to badly needed tax relief." (Weekly Report, p. 1151)

TEACHER SEGREGATION

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People Oct. 1 called on Illinois Gov. William G. Stratton (R) to halt what it termed "deliberate segregation of colored and white children and teachers" in Illinois public schools. Gerald D. Bullock, president of the Illinois conference of Branches of the NAACP, said the only alternative to intervention by the President would be Federal court action. Bullock suggested a meeting of white and Negro school leaders.

U.S. POWER CONCERN JUDGES

John R. Dethmers, chairman of the National Conference of Chief Justices, Sept. 23 said his group had a "growing concern" about the trend toward expanded Federal powers. Dethmers, chief justice of Michigan, said the conference was setting up two committees to examine the role of the judiciary as it affected the distribution of powers between state and Federal Governments and to examine Congressional proposals to curb Federal District Court activity in the field of habeas corpus.

Around The Capitol

GOVERNORS BACK PROGRAM RETURN

A joint committee of governors and U.S. representatives Oct. 4 backed a plan under which states would take over operation of three Federally aided programs -- natural disaster relief, vocational education and municipal waste treatment construction grants -- and would receive an additional \$150 million a year in tax money. Those approving the proposal were members of the Joint Federal-State Action Committee. (Weekly Report, p. 770)

The Committee recommended that 40 percent of the Federal tax collected on local telephone calls be credited to individual states for a five-year period. This would produce \$150 million annually, or \$45 million more than supporting the cost of the three programs.

Secretary of Treasury Robert B. Anderson, a member of the group, said the Treasury had agreed to consider relinquishing miscellaneous excise taxes on admissions, safe deposit boxes and cabarets which now produce \$167 million annually. He said a special technical committee would be appointed to make a study of possible changes in estate taxes, currently producing \$1.5 billion annually -- 90 percent of which goes to the Federal Government.

Gov. William G. Stratton (R Ill.), another member of the group, said "obvious" administrative saving "would occur when these programs are handled on the local level.... There always is a lessening of cost resulting from decentralization."

TELEVISION NETWORK PRACTICES

A special Federal Communications Commission staff group Oct. 3 recommended measures to increase competition in the television industry. The study group, headed by Dean Roscoe L. Barrow of the University of Cincinnati College of Law, made its report to the FCC Network Study Committee following a two-year investigation.

The 1400-page report contained recommendations that "option time" and "must buy" practices be prohibited. "Option time" is a network practice requiring affiliated stations to reserve all or most of the best viewing hours for network programs. The "must buy" practice requires that advertising sponsors take on some of the less desirable stations in a network hook-up to get those more desired. Other recommendations would limit each owner to three top market stations and provide legal preference to local applicants and applicants not owning a station.

The report said that "high concentration of control exercised by networks, the barriers to new network entry, the strong bargaining position of the networks in their relations with stations in many markets, and the limited opportunities for non-network groups to compete, present in combination a serious problem for the realization" of the FCC policy "of promoting effective competition in the broadcasting industry."

It was the third such report in 1957. The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee June 30 released a staff report on alleged monopolistic practices in the television industry. On June 9 a House Judiciary Anti-trust Subcommittee issued a report criticizing the television industry. (Weekly Report, p. 820)

LITTLE ROCK INTEGRATION

The Little Rock, Ark., school integration impasse remained unsolved as Federal troops Oct. 8 began their third week of escorting nine Negro students to Central High School. No incidents marred the Negroes' attendance since an Oct. 3 white students' walk-out, but the comparative calm was offset by Gov. Orval E. Faubus' charges of troop misconduct, and Government officials' heated denials.

President Eisenhower, at an Oct. 9 news conference, restated his hopes for settlement of the controversy, but at an Oct. 3 conference he had listed only two possible conditions justifying troop withdrawal. Faubus Oct. 9 said he saw no solution in the crisis save the complete withdrawal of the Negro students for a "cooling off" period. (Weekly Report, p. 1152) (For President's statements, see p. 1179)

Faubus Oct. 7 charged that Federal troops had accompanied girl students to their school dressing rooms. He made public a letter to Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, Federal troop commander, in which he said he had received "a number of complaints from parents, mostly mothers." The charge brought Oct. 7 denials from the White House. Presidential Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said it was "completely untrue and also completely vulgar," and Army Secretary Wilber M. Brucker said, "We have immediately investigated this charge and cannot find a shred of evidence to support it." Brucker added that Faubus' "unsupported charge has all the earmarks of desperation and is an unworthy attempt to defame our American soldiers at Little Rock." Walker also issued a denial, said he had received "no complaint or reports of criticism from any source."

Brucker Oct. 3 had issued a statement that he was "unaware of any instances in which members of the armed forces have used unnecessary force against individuals in Little Rock." He said the statement was made because "so many loose and irresponsible accusations" had been made against the Federal troops.

Presence of troops was termed "an obstruction to an early peaceful solution of the problem," by Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) in an Oct. 3 statement accompanying his release of an Oct. 1 letter from President Eisenhower. The President, replying to McClellan's Sept. 30 telegram urging a prompt solution of the crisis, said troops were sent "merely to assure that the law should not be flouted," and that "no one is more determined than I am to see that Federal troops leave Little Rock at the earliest possible date consistent with the maintenance of respect for law."

The background of the Little Rock turmoil continued to be explored, meanwhile, by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the White House Oct. 5 said the Justice Department was debating public release of its information. Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) Oct. 4 and Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) Oct. 6 urged a public report to clarify the situation. Hearings in some 50 criminal cases which grew out of the disorders Oct. 8 were postponed by Municipal Judge Harry Robinson until Nov. 26.

HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESIDENT'S REMARKS TO PRESS ON LITTLE ROCK

Following are the highlights of President Eisenhower's remarks on the Little Rock, Ark., school integration situation at his Oct. 3 news conference:

The two things...(that) could justify the withdrawal of Federal troops (from Little Rock): One, the satisfactory and unequivocal assurances that the orders of the Federal court would not be obstructed, and that peace and order would be maintained in connection therewith.

The second would be that an actual factual development of peaceful conditions to the extent where the local city police would say, "There will be no difficulty that we can't control in the carrying out of this court's orders."

I think...it is well to remember, to re-emphasize to ourselves why the troops are there.

The problem grew out of the segregation problem, but the troops are not there as a part of the segregation problem. They are there to uphold the courts of the land under a law that was passed in 1792 because it was early discovered that unless we supported the courts in whose hands are all our freedoms and our liberties...then the kind of government set up by our forefathers simply would not work. That is why they are there, and for no other purpose, and it is merely incidental that the problem grew out of the segregation problem.

Now, the people that visited me, the governors, understand this responsibility that is on...the President in this connection. They are aware of it themselves.

They themselves opposed and differed with the decision of the Supreme Court. They don't like it. They are doing their duty as good citizens and responsible officials. They were helpful, cooperative and, I must say, excited my admiration as citizens who wanted to do their duty even when disagreeable.

FAUBUS' MOTIVES

...I wouldn't like to answer that question (on whether Arkansas Gov. Orval E. Faubus really wants to put an end to the trouble in Little Rock) for this reason: I make it a practice never to try to interpret the motives of a person who does something that I believe to be a mistaken action. What his motives are I am not sure. I just believe that he is mistaken in what he is doing, and is doing a disservice to the city and to his state.

TROOP USE ELSEWHERE

I don't want to be imitating the Supreme Court, but I don't think it is wise to try to answer hypothetical questions (on what action would be taken if a situation similar to that in Little Rock arose elsewhere in the South).

Each one of these cases is different. The National Guard, or the state guard at that moment, was called out and given orders to do certain things which were a definite defiance of a Federal court's order. That put the issue squarely up to the executive part of the Government, and I would not -- as I told you once before in this meeting, I couldn't conceive that anyone would so forget common sense and our common obligations of loyalty to the Constitution of America that force of this kind would ever have to be used for any purpose. But I just say this: The courts must be sustained or it's not America.

REJECTION OF FAUBUS MESSAGE

...The message that came back (from Faubus, in reply to a statement issued by the President and four southern governors) must be read as an entire whole (to see why it was rejected), and you will find that all the way through it says, "As I have intended from the beginning," meaning that anything stated in that telegram merely took the situation back to where it was before Federal troops arrived. Now, under that situation, there was no revocation of the orders to the Guard already issued that they would, the Guard would, prevent the entry of those Negro children into the high school.

TIME OF ACTION

To imply (by saying the results would have been different had quicker action been taken) that this problem wasn't studied -- not only from the time this particular one arose, but from the time that that decision was passed by the Supreme Court in 1954, the question has been discussed privately or at least within the inner circles of the Administration time and time again, and it's been discussed publicly.

Now, you will recall that I have here stated a belief that is the very core of my political thinking, which is that it has got to be the sentiment, the good will, the good sense of a whole citizenry that enforces law. In other words, you have got to win the hearts and minds of men to the logic and the decency of a situation before you are finally going to get real compliance. Law alone, as we found out in the Prohibition experiment, does not cure some of the things it set out to cure.

So I believed and I have preached patience, tolerance, the purpose of understanding both sides before you move, and I think that to use troops, to send them in or to attempt to dictate to any portion of the South as to what they should do and what they should not do before compulsion arose, would be the greatest mistake you could make.

Now, I realize when the plan -- remember, these plans are all local plans, and that is where they must be solved -- but when this local plan in Little Rock was put before the court to get his approval for it, I was besieged by people who argued that it was too lenient a plan, and that I should move in with... anything available, and protest and try to get it made a more abrupt, a more drastic plan. The Court found that it was made in good faith, and it represented a good start, even though completion of the plan was not to be until 1963.... They found it was a decent plan.

I thoroughly approve -- I believe that moderation, decency, education has got to go hand in hand with any kind of just, sheer application of law in this case.

THE NEXT STEP

I don't know really much more that can be done (to get acceptance of the Supreme Court's desegregation decision in the South). I have written to a number of ecclesiastical leaders of our Nation, I have had, every time that I have had conferences with educators we have brought this up; as a matter of fact, the educators seem to be among the more hopeful of the groups, and I, as I say -- it is this kind of spirit that has been exhibited by these four governors who visited me themselves, certainly most of them -- I can't speak for all -- but I know most of them absolutely opposed to the content of the decision and the orders of the Courts, nevertheless, as loyal citizens, carrying them out.

Now, the leadership of the White House can be exercised only, as I see it, through giving the convictions of the President and exhorting citizens to remember America as well as their own private prejudices.

....The great overwhelming mass of America believes that our courts and the respect for our courts must be sustained. The people that are defying the courts are doing so under a very mistaken notion of what can happen, because if we can with impunity defy successfully the orders of the court in one regard, we can do in all regards....

These courts are not here merely to enforce segregation -- integration. These courts are our bulwarks, our shield against autocratic government.... There is a very great division on the destiny of the races in the United States, how they should act, particularly when we come into the social aspects of our lives as opposed merely to the economic and the legal.

But those quarrels will, as some others in the past, in our country, eventually be settled. But we will, the population itself on the whole, will remember its respect for law, and it will be settled on that basis....

RUSSIAN EARTH SATELLITE

Russia's Oct. 4 launching of an earth satellite prompted widespread Congressional demands for a review of United States' missile and satellite programs. Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.), former Air Force Secretary in the Truman Administration, and Rep. Thomas J. Lane (D Mass.) Oct. 9 urged President Eisenhower to call a special session of Congress. Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) Oct. 9 called for a "complete review" of the programs, but said he did not think a special session was warranted.

Meanwhile, Chairman Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) of the Senate Armed Services Committee Oct. 8 ordered the staff of the Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee to begin a "preliminary" inquiry to determine whether a full-scale review of the U.S. missile and satellite programs should be undertaken. Full Committee investigations had been urged by Symington, Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.), Sen. George A. Smathers (D Fla.) and Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.).

Secretary of Defense Neil H. McElroy Oct. 9 told his first press conference serious consideration was being given to speeding up the Nation's ballistic missile program. President Eisenhower told his news conference the missile program already had top priority. (See adjoining column)

Other Congressional comment included:

Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) -- Oct. 5 -- "It's nothing to worry us, it's something to tell us to keep on our toes."

Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- Oct. 5 -- "It's apparently one of the fine developments of the geophysical year...."

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) -- Oct. 5 -- "A devastating blow to the prestige of the United States as the leader in the scientific and technical world."

Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) -- Oct. 5 -- "(This) calls for an immediate revision of the national psychology and diplomatic approach." At the same time Bridges said "there is no cause for alarm."

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- Oct. 6 -- The "partisan criticism" is "a disservice to our world position, our defense efforts and our scientists." He also said that "acceleration of our overall defense effort should certainly be demanded."

Smathers -- Oct. 7 -- Asked Russell to conduct an investigation to determine "the reasons for our failure in keeping pace with the Soviet Union in the development and perfection of the satellite, rocket and intercontinental ballistic missile programs."

Rep. J. Vaughan Gary (D Va.) -- Oct. 7 -- Asked House Appropriations Committee Chairman Clarence Cannon (D Mo.) to conduct a "sweeping investigation" of expenditure of research funds in the guided missile field. "The Congress and the American people have been...told by Administration leaders that we were far in advance of Russia in the development of modern weapons. These events show conclusively that this is not true."

Rep. Frank M. Karsten (D Mo.) -- Oct. 7 -- Said he would press for action on his bill to create a joint Congressional committee on extraterrestrial exploration.

Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) -- Oct. 8 -- "We need the same type of coordination and concentration of our best scientists and experts as developed our initial atomic bomb" to compete with Russia in the field of missiles and earth satellites.

Eisenhower Meets Press

President Eisenhower Oct. 9 told the 24th news conference of his second term that Russia's successful launching of an earth satellite "does not raise my apprehensions one iota" about the security of the United States. Mr. Eisenhower continued: "I see nothing...at this stage of development that is significant...as far as security is concerned, except...it does definitely prove the possession by the Russian scientists of a very powerful thrust in their rocketry, and that is important. And I can only say that I have had every group that I know anything about, to ask them is there anything more we can do in the development of our rocket program any better than is being done? And, except for certain minor items...there has been little said."

The President also said:

"There never has been one nickel asked for accelerating the (U.S. satellite) program. Never has it been considered as a race; merely an engagement on our part to put up a vehicle of this kind during the period" of the International Geophysical Year.

"We are still going ahead" on missile projects "on top priority...but incidentally a priority which was never accorded to the satellite program."

"I can't say there has been unnecessary delay" in the missile program. "I know that from the time that I came here...we have done everything I can think of.... In almost every field we have had several types and kinds (of missiles)...to find which would be the more successful, so I don't say that I am dissatisfied. I can say this: I wish we were further ahead and knew more as to accuracy and to the erosion and to the heat-resistant qualities of metals and all the other things we have to know about."

More than once the psychological advantage of launching the first satellite was discussed, "but that didn't seem to be a reason, in view of the real scientific character of our development,...for just trying to grow hysterical about it."

"...The last estimate I had on armed military research and development, the money we spend yearly without putting a single weapon in our arsenal is \$5,200,000,000. Now that isn't any weak, pell-mell effort; that is a lot of money."

He was "very hopeful" the situation in Little Rock, Ark., was stabilizing sufficiently so that Federal troops could be removed from the high school area and law enforcement left to local authorities.

He would not speculate on whether peaceful school integration at Little Rock could have been accomplished had Gov. Orval E. Faubus not used the National Guard to bar Negroes from the high school. "At other points in Arkansas...beginnings at integration...took place without any disturbance whatsoever. I don't know of any particular reason why this one should have been different."

President Eisenhower Oct. 3 discussed the Little Rock situation at the 23rd news conference of his second term. (For highlights, see next page)

He also said he had thought after his conference with Gov. Faubus at Newport, R.I., on Sept. 14 that "at the very least" Faubus would modify his orders to the Arkansas National Guard then preventing enforcement of court-ordered school integration.

LABOR LEGISLATION

Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) of the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor and Management Fields Oct. 4 said the election of James R. Hoffa as President of the Teamsters Union (AFL-CIO) was a challenge to Congress to enact laws that will protect rank and file union members from "gangsterism and racketeer control." McClellan said "I firmly believe that Congress will accept and meet the challenge."

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell Oct. 4 said there was a strong possibility that the election of Hoffa would lead to "repressive labor legislation." He said "I am convinced that Hoffa's election will result in the expulsion of the Teamsters Union from the AFL-CIO."

Capitol Briefs

REP. COLE ELECTED

The newly formed International Atomic Energy Agency Oct. 4 elected Rep. Sterling Cole (R N.Y.) its first Director General for a four-year term. The election was part of the agency's first meeting in Vienna. Cole will draw a salary of \$20,000 a year plus an estimated \$10,000 a year for expenses. (Weekly Report, p. 1154)

AIR FORCE CUTS

The Air Force said Oct. 3 that it would drop seven regular units made up of 3,457 officers and men and 342 civilians by June 30, 1958. The Air Force is under orders to drop 50,000 men from its total strength of 922,000 men by the end of the 1958 fiscal year. On Sept. 1, 1957, the Air Force had 132 wings, compared to an indicated 123 wings when the cutbacks are completed on June 30, 1958. (Weekly Report, p. 1142)

NEWSGATHERING CURBS

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles Sept. 24 said he was expressing himself in relation to the specific problem of newsmen's entry into Communist China when he said Constitution-guaranteed freedom of the press "relates to publication, and not to the gathering of news." Dulles, in a letter to Executive Editor J.R. Wiggins of the Washington Post released Oct. 3, said it was his "firm belief that insofar as the gathering of news can be carried out without prejudice to the national interest, that activity should be facilitated and it is our policy to do that." (Weekly Report, p. 1039)

BUDGET SITUATION REVIEWED

Chairman Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) of the Senate Finance Committee Oct. 2 said the Administration's Mid-year Review of the fiscal 1958 Federal budget "diminishes the possibility of any worthwhile tax reduction in the coming session of Congress." The review showed an increase of \$189 million in expenditures over the January estimate. (Weekly Report, p. 1151)

Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.), Republican Policy Committee Chairman, said the trend of rising expenditures would mean that Congress would have to study more closely the problem of tax revision and when it could take effect.

Committee Briefs

LABOR RACKETEERING

The Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor and Management Fields Oct. 9 received election records of the Teamsters Union convention from Joseph Konowe, secretary of the convention credentials committee. The records, subpoenaed Oct. 4, previously had been reported "inadvertently" destroyed. Konowe said a few of the records still might be missing, but "I believe we recovered substantially all of them." The Committee Oct. 5 announced its next series of hearings, scheduled to begin Oct. 21, would concern the "anti-union activities" of some employers. (Weekly Report, p. 1162)

BOOK AND FILM SALES

Government and industry witnesses Oct. 7, in testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations State Department Organization and Public Affairs Subcommittee, said a Government-backed program to encourage sale of American books, motion pictures, magazines and newspapers had been worth far more than it cost. Under the program, the Government guarantees to convert into dollars the foreign currencies received by exporters selling through regular commercial channels to countries lacking dollar exchange. Clive Duval, general counsel of the U.S. Information Agency, said the program had cost about \$7.2 million in its nine years of operation.

GRANTS-IN-AID

Philadelphia Mayor Richardson Dilworth Oct. 7 proposed Federal aid to encourage metropolitan cooperation across state lines. Testifying before the House Government Operations Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee at New York City, Dilworth said 51 of the Nation's 170 metropolitan areas "do now or are about to extend across state lines." He also said cities were not being represented in current negotiations between governors and the Eisenhower Administration on revision of Federal-state relationships. Mayor David L. Lawrence of Pittsburgh Oct. 2 told the Subcommittee that Federal aid to cities for public housing, highways and urban renewal should be increased. (Weekly Report, p. 1155, 1162)

CAB RECORDS

Chairman Morgan M. Moulder (D Mo.) of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Legislative Oversight Subcommittee Oct. 4 said the Civil Aeronautics Board had taken an "arrogant" and "shocking" attitude toward the Subcommittee's requests for files and records in connection with its study of regulatory agencies. He cited a Sept. 30 CAB memorandum that directed employees to withhold, among other things, "personal files of the Board members" and communications and memoranda between them and statements made by members during deliberations. Moulder said the CAB action "may be the first step in a concerted plan on the part of some of these Government agencies to block this special Congressional investigation." (Weekly Report, p. 1110)

WEEKLY REPORT CORRECTIONS

To increase the reference value of its editorial matter, Congressional Quarterly periodically publishes corrections and clarifications for its Weekly Report.

CQ corrects major errors as they are noted and assembles other corrections for your convenience at the end of each quarter. The corrections that follow are to be made in the 1957 Weekly Report.

Weekly Report, Page 113, Column 2 -- Under second "EMPLOYER," law firm of King, Noble & Sonosky did not previously register for National Retail Hardware Assn.

Page 688, Column 2 -- Under "State Legislature Breakdown" chart, GOP Gain or Loss, Senate column New York should read: plus 4 (not minus 4).

Page 817, Column 1 -- Under "Mutual Security," fourth paragraph, Military Assistance should read: \$1.5 billion for fiscal 1958 (not \$1.8 billion).

Page 840, Column 2 -- Under "Disarmament Pressure," second paragraph, line 4 should read: James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers' Union, Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers (AFL-CIO) and James B. Carey, president of the International Union of Electrical Workers (AFL-CIO). (Inserting dropped line.)

Page 884, Under "Michigan" in voting chart, columns 13 and 14 following McNamara should be blank (not check and Y). Columns 13 and 14 following Potter should be check and Y (not blank).

Page 928, Column 1 -- Line 1 should read: Lobby groups reported spending \$1,782,081... (not \$1,785,-496). Line 6 should read: ...July 10 (not July 20).

Page 928, Column 1 -- Under "Group Classifications," line 2, amount Business Groups reported spending should read: \$864,509 (not \$867,925).

Page 929, Column 1 -- Under "Business Groups," delete: Florida Citrus Mutual---3,415.72.

Page 929, Column 2 -- Under "Spending by Group Classification," Number Reporting column should read: 121... (not 122); total should read: 214 (not 215). Amount Reported column should read: \$864,-509.41... (not \$867,925.13); total should read: \$1,782,-080.69 (not \$1,785,496.41).

Page 1005, Column 1 -- Under "First Supplemental, Fiscal 1958," second paragraph, line 6 should read: ...a motion by Karl M. LeCompte... (not H.R. Gross).

Page 1022, Column 1 -- Under "New Seaway Toll Group," line 4 should read: Rep. George H. Fallon (D Md.),... (not (R Md.).

Page 1037, -- Under "Pennsylvania," column 1 following Kelley should read: check (not Y). Column 1 following Morgan should read: Y (not ?).

Page 1044, Column 1 -- Under "State Groups That Have Merged," the Oregon State Labor Council merger date should read: June 19, 1956 (not July 18, 1956).

Page 1075, Column 1 -- Under "Proxmire Sworn In," line 1 should read: Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.) Aug. 29 was sworn into the Senate... (not Aug. 30).

Page 1075, Column 2 -- Under "Eisenhower Meets Press," line 1 should read: President Eisenhower Sept. 3 told the 22nd news conference... (not Aug. 22).

Weekly Report Index Oct.-Dec. 1956, Page 20, Column 3 -- Under "Wagner, Robert F.," add: Campaign spending report - 1348; Candidacy for reelection as mayor of New York City - 1442; Candidacy for Senate in N.Y. - 1210, 1253, 1301, 1306, 1309; defeated in election - 1328, 1335, 1342.

Weekly Report Index Oct.-Dec. 1956, Page 21, Column 3 -- Under "Zincke, Bernard J.," delete last three entries.

VOTING SUPPLEMENT CORRECTIONS

The following corrections are to be made in the Special Supplement to the May 10, 1957, Weekly Report No. 19. (For other corrections to this Special Supplement, see p. 67 of Weekly Report Index, January through June 1957).

Page 2, Column 1 -- Under "Alabama," total state vote for President, Independent Electors should read: 20,323 (not 20,232).

Page 15, Column 1 -- Under "Massachusetts," total state vote for President, Other should read: 341 (not 314).

Page 19, Column 2 -- Under "Nevada," total state vote for President, Stevenson should read: 40,640 (not 40,460).

Page 28, Column 1 -- Under "Pennsylvania," total state vote for President, Eisenhower should read: 2,585,252 (not 2,585,352).

Page 38, Column 1 -- Under "Arkansas," 5th district percentage in col. 4 should read: 49.3 (not 59.3).

Page 40, Column 1 -- Under "North Carolina," 7th district percentage in col. 4 should read: 36.6 (not 26.5).

Page 40, Column 2 -- Under "Oklahoma," 2nd district percentage in col. 1 should read: 60.2 (not 60.4).

Page 40, Column 2 -- Under "Pennsylvania," 24th district percentage in col. 1 should read: 57.8 (not 55.0).

Congressional Quiz

PRESIDENTIAL AIDES

The expanding responsibilities of the executive branch of the Government have led to a corresponding growth in the number of assistants appointed by the President to help him perform his duties. How much do you know about the Presidential staff? Try for 8 out of a possible 11 points.

1. Q--Match the following members of the White House staff with their positions: (5 points)

Sherman Adams	President's Personal Secretary
James C. Hagerty	Secretary to the Cabinet
Maj. Gen. Howard McC. Snyder	Assistant to the President
Ann C. Whitman	Press Secretary
Maxwell M. Rabb	Presidential Physician

A--Adams is the Assistant to the President; Hagerty, the President's Press Secretary; Snyder, his physician; Mrs. Whitman, his personal secretary; Rabb, Secretary to the Cabinet.

2. Q--True or false: Appointees to President Eisenhower's White House staff must have had former Republican party affiliations. (1 point)

A--False. Although this often is true, it is not a set rule. Staff members acquire their positions by personal Presidential appointment.

3. Q--Assistant to the President Sherman Adams formerly served as: (a) Governor of New

Hampshire; (b) a Member of the House of Representatives; (c) "chief of staff" of President Eisenhower's personal campaign organization in 1952? (3 points)

A--All three. Adams was elected to the House in 1944 and served until January, 1947. He was elected Governor in 1948 and served until January 1953, when he became Presidential Assistant. In 1952, Adams was active in Mr. Eisenhower's campaign.

4. Q--The White House office staff currently consists of approximately how many employees: (a) 60; (b) 125; (c) 300? (1 point)

A--(c). The Executive Office of the President, created in 1939, also includes the Bureau of the Budget and other non-Cabinet agencies directly responsible to the President.

5. Q--Presidential Press Secretary James C. Hagerty handles President Eisenhower's day-to-day relations with the newspaper world. How often has the President himself held press conferences during 1957: (a) 10 times; (b) 16 times; (c) more than 20 times? (1 point)

A--(c). As of Oct. 11, Mr. Eisenhower had held 24 news conferences. During his first four-year term, he held almost 100 press conferences even though he twice was sidelined by long illnesses.

Check your Congressional Quarterly Almanacs for additional details and background information on the news of Congress appearing in the Weekly Reports. Published since 1944, the CQ Almanac is fully indexed and cross referenced.

Party Unity For a non-election year, 1957 proved to be a highly partisan time in Congress. The majority of Democrats opposed the stand taken by the majority of Republicans on 47 percent of the session's 207 roll calls, according to Congressional Quarterly's annual analysis of Party Unity voting. That's slightly below the level of election year 1956, when 50 percent of the roll calls produced splits between the parties. But it is well above the 35 percent figure for partisan roll calls in the last non-election year, 1955. (Page 1163)

Southern Negro Vote

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People has opened a drive to boost Negro voter registration in the South and -- perhaps -- elect a colored Congressman from Dixie by 1960. Only two days after Congress passed the civil rights bill strengthening Federal protection of the right to vote, the Virginia NAACP hired a new full-time employee. His assignment: Add 15,000 Negro voters to the rolls before the state's Nov. 5 gubernatorial election. Similar drives are underway in other southern states. Representatives from the entire region will meet in Atlanta Nov. 15-17 to report their plans and set a registration goal for the whole South. (Page 1170)

Little Rock Snarl

Charges of troop misconduct, followed by sharp denials, highlighted the Little Rock, Ark., school integration impasse, where Negro students began their third week at Central High School under armed guard. President Eisenhower restated his hopes for settlement of the dispute; Gov. Orval E. Faubus said he saw no solution until Negro students were withdrawn from the school. Faubus' charge that Federal troops followed girl students into their dressing rooms brought from the White House a reply that the charge was "completely untrue and also completely vulgar." (Page 1178)

Hoffa Ascendant

By nearly a 3-1 margin, the convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters defiantly boosted Vice President James R. Hoffa to the presidency of the 1.4 million-member union. Hoffa -- facing criminal prosecution, challenges to his election from a Senate committee and possible expulsion of his union from the AFL-CIO -- pleaded for time to prove he could make the Teamsters "a model of trade unionism." Meanwhile, investigating Senators subpoenaed records of the convention's credentials committee as part of its attempt to show many delegates were illegally selected. (Page 1177)

Russian Satellite

Demands for a special session of Congress and for committee investigations of the Nation's missile and satellite programs followed quickly upon Russia's announcement that it had launched an earth satellite. But Congress' anguish over the Russian achievement was not mirrored publicly in the executive branch of the Government. President Eisenhower congratulated Soviet scientists on their achievement but expressed uncertainty over its value. (Page 1180)

State Powers

A plan to return to the states both the responsibility for some Federally assisted programs and tax money with which to finance them was espoused by the Federal-State Action Committee, a group of governors and Federal representatives formed to study Federal-state relations. The Committee recommended return to the states of sole responsibility for disaster relief, vocational education and sewage disposal programs. It also urged that \$150 million worth of Federal taxes be credited to the states each year to defer the costs of the programs. (Page 1178)

Committee Probes

Congress is laying the groundwork for the 1958 election campaign with an unprecedented rash of investigative activity. And, in keeping with the political temper of the times, the emphasis of Congressional probing has switched from Communist hunting to other issues closer to pocketbooks of the Nation's voters. During the 1957 session, the Senate and House authorized their committees to spend a record \$6.1 million on investigations ranging in subject from the Government's monetary policy to the efficacy of reducing pills. As of July 1, committees reported they already had spent more than one-third of that amount. (Page 1172)